Priselle

25/2/43

App. F. IX-4

192 G.-30/ (Prisons)

File No. 29-26

Previous References
Pris. 29-26 (1-8)

Serial Nos. 9, 11, 13, 17 to 21, 22, & 23

Later References

9-87

General and Revenue Secretariat.

Serial Nos. 10

Part B for October 1929.

SUBJECT

Re: the manufacture of Carpets each of given dimensions both with Bikaneer & Mysore wool respectively. ——

Sls. 10. No. G. 4762 Dt. 1.10.1929.

To The Inspr. Genl. of Prisons in Mysore.

States that Govt. agree with him in his proposals.

4/10

6858

WD 01229—GPB—37,500—1-9-26
App. F. III—2]

General and Revenue Secretariat

Progs File No. 29 of 1926

Serial No. 9

For—

The I. G. of Prisons.

No 341-190-26, dt 22.2.1927

With reference to Sl 6 supra, forwards for perusal the report of the Deputy Jail and the Carpet Instructor of the B.C. Jail containing details as to what they studied during the period of their deputation to the Jail at Bikaner with certain observations & suggestions of his own in the matter.

Submitted for perusal & orders.

25.2.27 1) Submitted for perusal. The result of this experiment in rearing local wool on the lines obtaining in the Bikaner Jail may perhaps be awaited.

2) In the meanwhile, the Director of Agri. may perhaps be consulted about the question of importing sheep from Rajputana for starting a farm here as suggd by the D.G. of Prisons.

Secy 7/3.

4) Gen. Secy
First Member — RG
DCWan 3/3
8/3

Report of the Dy Jailor is

WD 01229—GPB—37,500—1/9-26
App. F. III—2]

ıeral and Revenue Secretariat	Pol & File No. 29	of 1926

Serial No.

P'S OFFICE.
Received on
9 MAR. 927
No 6495

Very interesting.

The Hon. P. Naylor asked Secy why the prices here (vide A) are so much higher than in Bikaner, where tenders are called for & widely advertized. He may also be asked whether this knowledge cd be made use by the Dy Jailor at Imphal (vide his proposals to name him Asst Supdt) & that further report & action taken he is awaited.

7) I think the Dy Jailors report with the samples may also be separated & sent both to Dir of Agr. & Dir of Industries — the former for opinion whether he needs to import Rajputana Sheep — & the latter for info & Suggestions. (I presume Dy Jailor has kept with him all these samples.)

For perusal
Dewan
5/3/27

RB
5/3

Necessary further action may be taken as indicated by the Joint Minutes. It should be the duty of the Secretariat to see that this is done by the respective heads of depts.

9) What has happened to the proposals about the transfer of the boys jail to Imphal? The S.S. Hon'ble has sent up his recommendations a long time ago. The question being a simple one, it does not seem to take the Secretariat so long to express views

(RB 10/3)

1/His was fixed by the Members. Along with the Dy. Jailor's transfer to the Imphal Jail, some other Questions are also pipeline up. The file will probably be sent to the Dewan in a day or two.
RB

NOTE.—Contn. Sheet

Serial No.

DIWAN'S OFFICE
Received on
12. MAR. 27
Reg. No 6569.

10) The S. S. has Subd his proposals about the Deptt jails. But he has also mixed up some other proposals. The file will be Subd to the Dewan in a day or two for Orders of His Highness the First Minister.

Dewan

Rg 10/3.

11) Dm 11/3

Rg (4) 14/3

12) Subd with a draft for approval with reference to para 7 supra.

Rg 22/3.29

1) Extract of para 6 of the note is taken and is separately worked out.

Rg 22/3.29

14) Issued 28/3

Sd. Sir Director of Industries.

No. G 10990 dt 11.4.1929

Forwards for information and suggestions a copy of letter from the S.G. of Prisons together with the report of the Deputy Jailor and Carpet Masters of the B.C. Jail containing details of their studies during the period of their deputation to the Jail

WD 6122S—GPB—37,500—1-9-26
App. F. III—2]

General and Revenue Secretariat | File No 29 of 192 C.

Serial No.

at Bikaner.

To The Director of Agriculture

No 9.10991 dt 11.4.192

Forwards a copy of the above for favour of opinion whether it is necessary to import Rajputana sheep as suggested by the S.G.O. Prisons Coorg

The offg. Director of Agriculture

No Rec. 1604/A.C. 516 of 1926-27

dt 16.4.1927.

Furnishes his opinion in the matter referred to in 11 Supra

5) Laid for perusal and orders.

6) Reply from the Director of Industries and commerce has not yet been received.

7) Ref. members minute at para 7 Supra.

Submitted for perusal

8) Remind

9) Laid with a reminder for approval

Issued No. 9. 11506 of 30.4.27

Note- Contn. Sheet

eneral and Revenue Secretariat. | File No. | of 192

Serial No.

Re Sub →

20) This file is about the
designations for constructing
Carpet Manufacture in the
B.C. Jail. Will it produce
receipt of the report of the
director of Dec. Press April
Fair remainders have been
sent. I have sent an order
D.O. reminder today.

21) No report is
received by the 27th
an order reminder will be
put up.

22) Submitted for
perusal.

Ree
Gen. Secy 21/9

Re to me
Re 22/9.

RP
22/9
Ree
22/9

23)
No reply having been received by the 27th a D.O. Reminder is sent

Ree
30/9

Typed & sent

Gen Secy
25)

WD 0324—GPB—60,000—24-5-27

Ground no. (4971)

2894

App. F. III—2]

General and Revenue Secretariat. File No. 29 of 1926.

Serial No.

D.O.No. D2. 8 11.10.1927 from
The Director of P.C.
his reference D.O. 8 7.10.1927,
dated Nat- to report refd to is with
the Director and the same will be subd
as soon as the returns from his deputation
to report Lanery been rcd and the
D.O. remainder is subd

Issue and Selection
Dec
5/4

Issued vide No. 4883 dt 9.11.27

From the Director Dept. of
Cawnpore Aug. 1927
D2. 1927-27 D. 5-7-28
forwards his suggestions on the report
of the Dy Jailor in regard to the jail
Carpet industry as carried on in the
Behaner Jail.

Sent for perusal and orders. The Director
of Agriculture has stated that he
would rely across any general cross breeding
until his tests result of his experiment
in post a few Rajputana sheep to ascertain
their suitability for wool breeding work as
known. Perhaps the Director of Agriculture
may be asked to report the result of his ex-

Is it just known?

NOTE.—Contn. sheet.

neral and Revenue Secretariat. Prisons File No. 29 of 1926.

Serial No.

29) At the same time the Inspector General of Prisons will be requested to report the result of the experiment in treating local wool on the lines obtaining in Bikaner Jail referred to on para 3 of his letter D 22.2.27. The Director of Industries suggests importing wool from Rajputana. Necessary

30) Gen. Secy. 14/1

Please send the file U.O. to the J.S. officer for favour of remarks on the letter of the Director of Industries etc.

31) RB (6) 1

32) Forwarded unofficially to the I.G. of Prisons for the expression of his opinion on the views of the Director of Industries & Commerce expressed in his letter dated 4th January 1928

By order

N. Sundaram
Asst Secy
16/1

33) Some quantity of local wool was treated on the lines obtaining in Bikaneer and a small Carpet 7' has been made out of it. This carpet is nice, strong and fast coloured.

WD 0324 -GPB-60,000 24 5-27

Serial No.

34) The Director in his reference dated 4-1-1928 recommends importation of superior wool from Rajaputana, reduction of the sale price of carpets and manufacture of carpets from waste wool. It is said in para 59 of the Report that 120 lbs. of spun wool would be required to make a carpet of 12 sq.yds. of the quality of 12 stitches in each inch and the total cost of it would be Rs. 220/- comprising Rs. 180/- worth of wool, Rs. 10/- worth of cotton yarn, and Rs. 30/- worth of dye stuffs. Some mistake seem s to have been made by the Director in taking as cost the quantity of wool required. However the quantity of Mysore raw wool required to get 120 lbs of spun yarn would be 175 lbs and it might not probably take more than 150 lbs of Rajaputana wool to make 120 lbs of yarn. The cost of 175 lbs. of local wool at Rs. 14/- per md. of 25 lbs. would be about Rs. 100/- while the cost of 150 lbs of Rajaputana wool at 1 rupee per lb. would come to Rs. 150/- with Rs. 10/- on account of freight it would come to a total of Rs. 160/-.

35) Thus it would be cheaper by Rs. 60/- to buy local wool but this increase may be considered not of much importance as the Rajaputana wool is finer and softer in quality and also because it is economical to buy yarn which can be procured in large quantities from Rajputana.

36) As regards the use of woollen yarn waste it may be stated that there are two sorts of waste yarn (1) the clipped waste i.e., clippings of stitched yarn (2) unsuited yarn bits i.e., either too thick a yarn or indifferently dyed yarn or unavoidable pieces of yarn. The first

WD 0324—GPB—60,000—24-5-27

5323

App. F. II

General and Revenue Secretariat. | File No. | of 192

Serial No.

The first cannot be used for carpets as they are too short and are unfit to be spun into yarn. They are however sold for stuffing mattresses and pillows. The second kind is used in making waste carpets.

37) On the whole it strikes me that getting Rajaputana yarn would result in the Manufacture of finer carpets as the wool is finer and longe than Mysore wool which is coarse and short.

38) As regards cheapness I suggest that it is better to procure 20 maunds of Bikaneer wool with 15 mds. of yarn and to manufacture from it a carpet of given dimensions say, 7' x 4' or 12' x 9' and also to manufacture a similar Carpet of the same dimension and design with Mysore wool and compare the prices of each carpet calculated according to the systems of valuation followed in Bikaneer and also in the Central Jail. The Comparative qualities of the two carpets and the prices will then be clearly known and will enable the Jail authorities to adopt the better system

Inspector-General of Prisons

37) The experiment suggested by the D.G. of Prisons at Agra above may perhaps be tried.

Genl Secy) 2/2

First Member 3/2

WD 0324—GPB—60,000—24-5-27

General and Revenue Secretariat. Para File No. 29 of 192 6

Serial No.

42) Draft Bud

43) Means perhaps Sheet. draft
Secy 16/2

Draft Revenue

DEWAN'S OFFICE
Received on
20. FEB. 1928
Reg. No. 5171

Typed draft Bud

44) Submitted for favour of perusal before issue

Secy 18/2

Dewan)

45) JM 20-2-28

Issue Secy 20/2

46) To Mr D.G. of Mysore Mysore
G. 9659 d 21.2.28
State that as proposed by him 20 nos of Mysore wool carpets 5 lbs of yarn weight of Persian pattern and a carpet of same dimensions may be manufactured and Bombay water — and same quantity of Mysore wool and yarn a Bombay carpet may be manufactured and the price of both compared and the result of the experiment reported to Govt

Secy 4/28 NM 26/2 14/3

NOTE—Continued sheet

File No. 29 of 1926.

Serial No.	
46)	
47)	No Report having been received as yet a reminder to Supdt

K.H. 28/3/27

48) Issued 28/3/27

Issued vide Q. 1481 dt 3.8.28

19	From the Inspector Genl of Prisons, No C. 941-30 of 20.3.29 Forwards copy of letter of 18.3.29 from the Supdt: Central Jail regarding the manufacture of Carpets both of Bikaner & Mysore wool respectively. 49) The Supdt. B.C. Jail states that the two Carpets – 1) of Bikaner wool & 2) of Mysore wool are being manufactured & they are nearly finished & hopes that both the Carpets will be finished ~~by~~ before the end of May next. 50) Submitted with reference to para 39 supra & the Dy. Prisons will be reminded if a final report is not received by 1st week of June next. MWS 25/3 51) For perusal Chief Secy

From the Inspector General Mysore

No C-938-32 d 31. May 32

State cost the Carpets drawn from Bikaner wool Cane upto Rs 382-8 or Rs 31-13-6 per Square yd whereas the Carpet done manufactured from Mysore wool comes upto Rs 320-6-2 or 26-11-2 per Sq yd and says that it will be a severe loss to Govt if Bikaner System of valuation is adopted in case all the cost of labour and Superviso Charges are not taken into Consideration.

Back for perusal. Under the circumstances the proposals for the manufacture of Carpets from Bikaner wool has to be abandoned in view of the heavy cost.

53) Borrodero

53) From the Jail Supdts' reports it will be seen that the carpets made of Bikaner wool costs Rs 382/ while that made from Mysore wool costs Rs 320. Practically the whole difference is contributed by the higher labor charges on the coloured woollen yarn here. It is also reported that on account of the inferior of the Mysore wool, the wastage is about 8% more than the Bikaner wool.

experiment was ordered in letter dy 21/2/28; with a view

Serial No.
to compare the cost of carpets manu tured in the Central Jail with the m wool and the Bikanir wool. The re does not appear to be encouraging. 56) The late Finh member's query "why prices here are so much higher th in Bikanir" has been answered by Jail Supdt in the last parag: of h report 57) Attention is also invited to the le & 16/4/27 from the Directr of Agricultur 58) Perhaps no further action is necessa Chief Secy) 9/6 3rd member. 27/6(2 59) I should like to know what action is proposed to be taken on the report on the visit to the Bikanir jail. 60) 2. Is there a ready demand for the superior carpets manu- factured in the B.C. jail, as the price appears to be somew should not some deduction be made in the cost of materials used on account of the value of the waste wool, which I presume is utilised.

General and Revenue Secretariat | Prov. File No. 29 of 1926

Serial No.

importing superior Rajputana wool & manufacturing carpets with it in the B.C. jail?

28/6/29

28/6/29

62) Draft Submitted

63) Issued

21 To The S. G. & Prisons

No 9260 dt 8.7.1929

Requests to state what action is proposed to be taken on the report of his visit to the Bikaner jail and calls for his opinion about importing superior Rajputana wool & manufacturing carpets with it in the B.C. jail

From the D.I. of Prisons

No C 941-40 dt 8th Sept 29

States that no further action is necessary on the Report of the Visit of the Bikaner jail except as regards the Kinds which have already been adopted in the Central Jail which may be ordered to be continued and that superior Rajputana wool may be imported only when there are orders for the manufacture of such carpets & as that the manufacture of carpets from

Serial No.

Rural Work, Which does not form any Chapter may be entered in regular time scale proved method

Reference members minute at paras 67, 68 and 69. Supra Babu for general orders

2932/29

DB 19/9

3rd Member) agreed 28/9

20/9

23/9/29.

Draft

dcg 23/9/29

Draft Babu

27/9

Issue dcg 29/9/29

23 30 See G.G.'s Persons No 9 4762 dt 1.10.1929 states that Govt agree with him in his proposals.

GENERAL MISCELLANEOUS BRANCH 4 OCT.

D.O. No. C. 4

Bangalore, dated the 7 September 1927.

Dear Mr. Ranganatha Rao Saheb,

1. G.11506 dated 30-4-1927
2. G.12957 dated 8-6-1927
3. G. 550 dated 15-7-1927
4. G. 1397 dated 6-8-1927
5. G. 2813 dated 8-9-1927
6. G. 3265 dated 21-9-1927

Please refer to this office letter No. G. 10990, dated the 11th April 1927 and the subsequent marginally noted reminders thereon -- asking for your suggestions on the report of the Deputy Jailor, Bangalore Central Jail, -- about the manufacture of carpets. I am desired to request you to favour Government with your suggestions immediately.

Give your personal attention B.Rs.Wells

Yours sincerely,

for

P.R.S.
1/10.

C. Ranganatha Rao Saheb, Esq., B.A., B.L.,
Director of Industries and
Commerce in Mysore, Bangalore.

E.W.M.

No.G 3265 dt 21.9.

Dear Sir,

Please refer to this office letter No. G. 10990 dated 11-4-1927 asking for your -- suggestions about the report of the Deputy Jailor, Bangalore Central Jail about the manufacture of Carpets, and the marginally noted reminders sent to you from time to time.

No.G.	11506	dated 30-4-27
No.G.	12957	dated 8-6-27
No.G.	550	dated 15-7-27
No.G.	1397	dated 6-8-27
No.G.	2813	dated 8-9-27.

I am desired to request you to kindly forward your report without delay.

Yours sincerely,

To

The Director of Industries and
Commerce in Mysore,

BANGALORE.

KN.

DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIES AND COMMERCE. hm 2894
18

D.O. No. 92.

OFFICE OF THE DIRECTOR,

Bangalore, Dated the 11th Octh. *192* 7.

Dear Sir,

I am in receipt of your D.O.letter No.C4. dated 7th October 1927. The report referred to is with the Director and the same will be submitted as soon as he returns from his deputation.

Yours sincerely

Ramanuja Rao

R.Ranga Rao, Esq., B.A., B.L.,
General Secretary to the Govt.
of Mysore, B A N G A L O R E.

RA-MSR.

Subd. for perusal with the file

Pris. 3]

No. C. 880-16 Office of the Inspr.-Genl. of Prisons in Mysore,

Ecccae Dated Bangalore, 8th August 1928. 191

From

Dr. B. Mahomed Usmon, L.M.S.,

Inspector-General of Prisons in Mysore,

Bangalore.

MISCELLANEOUS 1342 1928

To

R.Ranga Rao, Esqr., B.A., B.L.,

General Secretary to the Government of H.H.

the Maharaja of Mysore, Bangalor

Sir,

With reference to your letter No. G.9689/Pris. 29-26-18 dated 21st February 1928 and the subsequent reminder thereon No. G. 1481/Pris. 29-26 dated 3rd August 1928, I have the honou to forward herewith, for the information of Government, a copy of letter No. 592/F. 4 dated 7th August 1928, received from the Superintendent, Bangalore Central Jail and to state that a repo regarding the result of experiment carried on in the manufactur of carpets of the same dimensions and design with Bikaneer and Mysore wool will be duly submitted to Government on receipt of necessary information in this Office.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

Inspector-General of Prison

GPB—200—27-10-1913

From

The Inspector-General

of Prisons in Mysore,

Bangalore.

To

Dated

Despatched

Received

General No.

No.

Enclosure No.

Letter No. 592/F. 4 dated 7th August 1928, from the Superintendent, Central Jail, Bangalore, to the Inspector-General of Prisons in Mysore,

Bangalore.

-*-*-*-*-*-*-*-*-*-*-

With reference to your Memo No. C. 880-4 dated the 4th instant, requesting me to submit a report on the result of making 2 carpets of equal dimensions one with Bikaneer and the other with Mysore Wool, I have the honour to report that soon after your Memo No.C.880-2 dated 24-2-28 was received, the Superintendent, Bikaneer Jail was requested to furnish me with the names and addresses of respectable woollen merchants and on receipt of his reply 8 merchants were requested to send samples and quote rates. Of the 8 so applied to, only two replied, one quoting merely for spun yarn and the other merely for raw wool and asking some one to come from here and make the purchases. Thereupon, the Superintendent, Bikaneer Jail, was himself requested to make the purchase on behalf of this Jail and his expressing his inability to do so, I have, as advised him requested the Stores Purchase Committee of Bikaneer to help me in the matter in procuring the required quantity of wool. In the meanwhile, I have arranged to get a carpet made of Mysore wool as per instructions.

Original letter C. 880-4/- dated 4-8-28 is returned herewith.

-*-*-*-*-*-*-*-*-*-

"C O P Y"

Inspector-General of Prisc

August 1928.

Gm 3975

No.880-20 Office of the Inspector-General of Prisons
Jail
in Mysore.

Dated Bangalore, 15th November 1928

From

The Inspector-General of Prisons
in Mysore, Bangalore.

To

The General Secretary to the Government of
H.H. the Maharaja of Mysore, Bangalore.

In reply to your letter No.G.5435/Pris. dated 7th Novemt 1928, I have the honour to forward herewith, for your information copy of letter No. No. 962/F.4 dated 14th November 1928, received from the Superintendent, Central Jail, Bangalore in connection with the manufacture of 4 carpets each of given dimensions both with Bikaneer and Mysore Wool respectively.

A report on the result of the experiment will be duly submitted to Government on its receipt in this Office.

I have the honour to be,
Sir,
Your most obedient servant,

Inspector-General of Prisons.

Duplicate Report: May further
post after two months
will be awaited for
avl.
2 months

Letter No. 962/F.4 dated 14th November 1928
from the Superintendent, Central Jail, Bangalore, to
the Inspector-General of Prisons in Mysore, Bangalore.

-*-*-*-*-*-*-*-*-*-

With reference to your No. C. 880-18 dated 8-11-1928, I have the honour to state that arrangements were made for obtaining Bikaneer wool through the Secretary, Stores Purchase Committee, Bikaneer and the wool required is on its way to Bangalore, Railway Receipt having been received As soon as it is received, the carpet work will be - commenced and the report will be submitted in about two months.

-*-*-*-*-*-*-*-*-*-*-

" C O P Y "

Inspector-General of Prisons.

November 1928.

Encl. one file

No. 341 Office of the Inspector-General of Prisons
90-26 in Mysore, Pris 29-26

Dated Bangalore, 22nd February 1927.

From

The Inspector-General of Prisons
in Mysore, Bangalore.

The General Secretary to the Government of H.H.
Maharaja of Mysore, Bangalore.

Sir, With reference to G.O. No. G. 5204-5/Pris 29-26 dated the 30th November 1926, I have the honour to forward he for favour of perusal, the report of the Deputy Jailor Mr. M.V R-ao, and the Carpet Maistry Ramakrishniah of the Bangalore Ce Jail containing details as to what they studied during the per of their deputation to the Jail at Bikaneer and to state that th samples of Raw Wool and Spun yarns used for the manufacture of carpets in that Jail far exceed in fineness to any used in o Jails. The method of fixing the sale price of carpets i different in as much as in Bikaneer it is fixed at Re. 1- stitch in an inch of every square yard while in Bangalore th same is done in consideration of Raw Materials used, labour employed and tools and plant worn out etc., in making the ca The following is a concrete example.

The price of two woollen pile carpets (total measureme 5.5/9 sq.yds.) recently made in the Bangalore Central Jail, ... been fixed as follows:-

Cost of Raw Materials used including wastage ..	Rs. 67- 0
Wages for convict labour employed.	Rs. 56- 0
Total	Rs.123- 0
Supervision charges at 10 % on the above	Rs. 12- 0
Wear and tear of tools & plant at 5 %	Rs. 6- 2
Total	Rs.141-12

Rs. 25-8-0 per square yard.

These carpets have 12 stitches in every inch and at 1-8-0 per stitch in an inch in every square yard they would be sold in th Bikaneer Jail at Rs. 18 per square yard or for a total sum of Rs. 100/- which is cheaper by Rs. 41-13-0 than in Bangalore

The only solution is to import sheep from Rajaputana and start a Farm here and use soft wool only for making Carpets. The temperature in Bikaneer ranges from 40° F. in winter to 112° F. in summer and there is no reason why those sheep should not thrive in Mysore, in such places as Hassan, where the temperature ranges from 50° F. in winter to 97° F. in summer.

The Superintendent of the Bangalore Central Jail is however endeavouring to dye local wool and make carpets following the methods adopted in the Bikaneer Jail and the result will be reported to Government in due course.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient servant

W Hosmood

Inspector-General of Prisc

The Jail at Bikaner has an average population of 260 prisoners of whom 65 are employed on domestic jail services, 170 on jail manufactures and 25 are non-labouring prisoners (undertrials etc.,).

2. The Chief Industries carried on are

(a)	Manufacture of pile carpets at which	75	prisoners wo
(b)	" Cotton durries "	44	"
(c)	Dyeing woollen & cotton yarns "	7	"
(d)	Cloth weaving "	17	"
(e)	Opening, folding or twisting yarns	16	"
(f)	Chucklers, tailors, carpenters, blanket makers etc., "	11	"
	Total.	170	

3. Raw wool and cotton are never purchased. Soon yarns are purchased and manufactured into woollen and cotton fabrics

4. Merchants collect woollen yarns from individual spinners in mostly rural tracts and sell them to the jail. Cotton yarns are purchased from mills at Ahmedabad.

5. Woollen yarns are invariably dyed from vegetable dyes and cotton yarns partly from vegetable dyes and partly from - German colours. The principal dyestuffs used are Indigo, Vellore lac, Turmeric, Pomogranate skins, Kapila.. Chunam is used for scouring wool from impurities and mango skins, sajji, shakure and alum are mostly used as mordants to dye woollen and - cotton yarns. Sulphuric and muratic acids are also used for dissolving Indigo and Vellore lac.

6. Kapila, sajji and shakure are all vegetable products unknown in the Bangalore Central Jail. The rates at which - they and the other raw materials and dyestuffs are purchased a Bikaner are given below:-

Table of weights used in Bikaner.
5 Dolas = 1 chatang.
16 chatangs = 1 Seer
40 Seers = 1 Maund

Kapila Rs. 2-8-0 per seer or Rs. 1-4-0 per lb.
Sajji Rs. 8-0-0 per maund or " 0-1-8 per lb.
Shakure Rs. 0-4-0 per seer or " 0-2-0 per lb:
White woollen yarns - 3 to 6 chatangs per Rupee or Rs. 1-6 to Rs. 2-12-0 per lb.
Indigo Rs. 3-0-0 to Rs. 5-4-0 per seer or Rs. 1-8-0 to Rs. 2-10-0 per lb.
Vellore lac Rs. 16/- per maund or 0-3-3 per lb.
Turmeric Rs. 0-5-4 per seer or 0-2-10 per lb.
Pomogranate skins Rs. 10/- per [illegible] lb

Mango skins Rs. 0-10-8 per seer or Rs.0-5-4- per 1
Acid sulp (1750) 0-1-3 per lb.) or 0-2-3 per lb.
Acid Muratic 0-2-9 per lb) or 0-3-9 per lb.
Delivery on premises of the)
manufacturer at Cawnpore.)
Packing cases and charges and freight will be about 0-1-0 per lb.
Alum Rs. 0-6-6 per seer or Rs. 0-3-3 per lb.

7. The above prices compare with the prices paid at - - Bangalore (contract rate for 1926) as follows:-

Names of articles	Prices paid in Bikaner per lb.	Prices paid in Bangalore per lb.
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Indigo White woollen yarns	2 0 0 (average rate)	1 2 0 (far inferior quality)
Indigo.	2 0 0	3 0 0
Vellore lac.... ...	0 3 3	0 9 8
Turmeric.	0 2 10	0 5 3
Pomogranate skins. ...	0 2 0	0 7 0
Mango.	0 5 4	(not used)
Acid sulp.	0 2 3	0 6 0
Acid muratic... ...	0 3 9	1 0 0
Alum.	0 3 3	0 2 0

The Superintendent of the Bikaner Jail expressed surprise at the higher rates paid in Bangalore for Indigo and Vellore lac especially because he gets his supplies of them from the Madras side which is nearer to Bangalore than to Bikaner.

8. Preparation of material for dyeing.- Woollen yarns are folded into six, hanked and kept immersed in chunam water for 4 or 5 days. They are afterwards taken out and washed very well in cold water beating off impurities with wooden sticks. The yarns withstand so much washing and beating as they have been - finely and strongly spun from cut wool. The washed yarn is -- dried in the open after which it is ready for dyeing. Cotton yarns are also folded. 10^s into 6 fold and 20^s into 3 fold, - hanked and boiled washed and dried before they undergo dyeing processes.

9. Dye-factory.- Equipment.- The dye factory employs 7 - convicts. There is no dyeing maistry nor any maistry or paid work-instructor for any factory in this jail. The equipment -

2 brick-in-mud circular ovens fitted with chimney for the exit of smoke, iron grafted shutters for feeding the fire with steam coal.

3 big copper vats (U shape) provided with a central iron band and handles.- (3' X 2' dia).

3 small ones for washing dyed hanks in plain water.

12 earthen chatties to dye hanks of wool and cotton.

2 or 3 earthen vats for making indigo paste etc.

3 cement plastered circular cisterns one for storing water, one for soaking wool in chunam water and one provided with an outlet at the bottom for - washing dyed yarns.

6 small copper cups.

3 desert spoons.

2 Millstones for grinding indigo, lac etc., and

3 rooms (10' X 8') 1 for stoes, 1 for indigo banays and 1 for dyed yarns, and lastly 1 stone platform with proper slope and drainage for washing wool that has stood in chunam.

10, Dyed samples and yarns.- Attached to a string running between two opposite walls of a room are samples of variously dyed woollen and cotton yarns. Visitors are also shown dyed yarns and samples of dyestuffs in use.

11. The following are the samples of yarns which are in more or less quantities available for inspection.

(Woollen yarns.)

Different shades of blue from black to light blue.-

Different shades of green.-

Different shades of red.-

Cotton yarns.- Different shades of blue.-

Other colours (woollen yarns).-

Jogiya.	Naranji.	Gold colour.
Slate colour.	Daniya.	Yellow.
Khaki.	Violet.	Shikari

11. Processes of dyeing.- 3 Solutions are made and always kept in stock and used for various dyeing purposes. They are as follows:-

(a) Indigo Banays.- These are first in importance. The Banays are sunk into the ground in full except the upper rim. They are about as high as a man's breast and the mouth about a foot in diameter.

(i) 2 lbs. Indigo is powdered in a mill-stone and ground in an earthen vat into a fine and thin paste with a smooth stone for 2 or 3 hours. Plain water is used.

(ii) The paste is poured into the Baney gradually by adding plain water so that mud and other foreign - - matter may be left behind which are thrown away.

(iii) 2 lbs. quick lime is finely powdered and added.

(iv) 1½ lbs. Sajji and ½ lb. jaggory are finely powdered and also added.

(v) The Baney is stirred twice a day once in the morning and the second time in the evening.

(vi) Fermentation starts the following day and the baney will be ready for dyeing in 4 or 5 days.

(vii) Hot water during the cold season and cold water during the hot season is used for both making the Indigo paste and filling up the baneys.

(viii) A baney is never emptied in full. About 17 seers of wool is dyed in a baney and immediately after, the paste etc., as described above is added into it and it will again be ready for dyeing in 4 or 5 days. When however Baneys are first brought into use or when they are thoroughly emptied (which are never done except when they go wrong by accident or mischief) ½ lb. pomogranate skins are powdered and spread in the bottom and 3 or 4 indigo lumps are dropped in.

(ix) Sajji is stated to be the charred remains of a kind of plant growing in the form of a shrubbery in abundance in Rajputana. It is also used by dhobies and replaces the fullers' earth and Indigo seeds and that we use for indigo Baneys in the Bangalore Central Jail with this advantage viz., that the baneys with sajji added to them are ready for dyeing in 4 or 5 days while those with fullers' earth decoction added require 14 or 15 days for dyeing.

(b) Murabba or Indigo solution.- 2 seers (4 lbs.) of Indigo is ground in a mill-stone, foreign matter sifted off and the fine powder which has passed through the sieve is put in a China clay jar. Add 14 lbs. acid sulphur into the jar gradually to prevent knots. Cover the mouth of the jar with a lid. This solution is made in the same way as in the Bangalore Jail but the proportion of acid to Indigo is 3½ times as much in Bikaner while it is slightly less than 3 times the quantity of indigo in the Bangalore Central Jail.

(c) Black colour.- Ink or shayi.- Powder pomogranate skins, Iron dust and iron sulphate of equal quantities, put them in a small vat and boil in plain water. The solution is made. The longer it is kept, the stronger its effect.

12. The following are samples of yarns dyed while we were in Bikaner. The various processes they underwent were witnessed by us in person and are set forth in detail against each sample.

Cotton yarn light blue.

An Indigo - baney had been used in dyeing cotton yarn as dark -- blue. In that baney was immersed about 5 lbs. of -- hanked No. 10^S for a few minutes, taken out and washed in -- plain water. The marginally stuck up yarn was got.

13. About 8 lbs. of finely powdered Vellore lac was taken and put in an earthen chatty.

Woollen yarn medium red.

About 10 lbs. of muratic acid was poured -- into the chatty and -- both were mixed by a - wooden stick. In the meanwhile a vatful of water was boiling on the oven to which had been added about 1 lb. of mango skins. Into this vat was gradually added -- the Vellore lac paste and after a few minutes about 24 lbs. of white wool (washed chunam) was put into 15 vats. The dyed woollen hanks were taken out after a further - few minutes, washed and hung up for drying.

14. Shikari (1) Boil about 1¼ lb. Kandla and ½ lb. Sajji powder in a vatful water.

(2) Put in 24 lbs. chunam washed wool.

(3) Remove the hanks after a few minutes.

(4) Throw away the water, pour fresh water into the vat and boil again with 1 lb. of pomogranate skin powder in it.

(5) Boil the wool (No. 3) in the vat No. 4 and remove after a few minutes and throw away the water.

(6) Again put the vat on fire with fresh water and about 1 lb turmeric powder added in it when boiling.

(7) Boil the woollen hanks in No. 6 and remove after a few minutes and throw away the water in the vat.

(8) Put the vat again on fire with fresh water in it and when it is boiling add about 8 ozs. of powdered alum.

(9) Boil the woollen hanks in 8 for the fourth time.

(10) Remove the wollen hanks and wash them in hot water in a chatty to which a little scarlet dye (soda color) is added. Shikari is made and spread to dry.

15. Kavi or Jogya. (1) Boiled water in a vat.

(2) A handful of sajji powder was added.

(3) After a time ½ seer kapila was added.

(4) A little after a few soda - - crystals.

(5) Boiled for an hour and a half or so.

(6) Take the solution in a chatty.

(7) Take lukewarm water in another chatty.

(8) Add 2 or 3 cupfuls of the solutions in the water chatty.

(9) Dip the woollen hanks 2 or 3 times (each hank) adding on the solution each time and wringing off water.

(10) Add a little red colour (tin colour) and dip the wollen hanks in the solution adding a little read colour each time and wringing off the hanks.

(11) Dip the wollen hanks finally in the same solution without red color, wring and spread to dry.

16. Naspal or light green. (1) Take the solution referred to in 1 to 5 above and put it in a chatty.

(2) Take hot water in another chatty.

(3) Pour one cupful of the solution into the hot water chatty and dip a woollen hank in it.

(4) Repeat No. 3 therein in the case of each woollen hank.

(5) Add turmeric powder into the hot water chatty and dip the woollen hanks in it.

(6) Repeat No. 5 three times in the case of each hank.

(7) Add a little bit of ink solution, dip the wool and repeat the process three times.

(8) Add again slight quantity of murabba into the hot water chatty, dip the wool and repeat the process three times.

(9) Naspal is made. Wring and dry in the shade.

17. Naranji (white yellow).

(1) Take the solution referred to from 1 to 5 in para 15 in a chatty.

(2) Take another chatty filled with hot water.

(3) Add cupful of No. 1 to No. 2 and begin dipping the white woollen hanks and repeat the process thrice.

18. Light rose.

(1) Grind Villore lac into fine powder.

(2) Mix muratic acid and lac powder in a chatty so as to form a thick paste by using a wooden stick.

(3) Put cold water in another chatty.

(4) Add paste to No. 3 and begin dipping the woollen hanks 2 or 3 times adding paste each time and in the case of each hank until the required shade is got.

(5) Add a little sulphuric acid into the second chatty and dip the woollen hanks in it. The color is fixed.

19. Gold color or Badami.

(1) Powder Revalchinni.
(2) " Pomogranate skins.
(3) " Vellore lac.
(4) " Alum.
(5) " Turmeric.
(6) Take hot water in a chatty.

(7) Add pomogranate powder into the chatty.

(8) Dip the woollen hanks in it adding each time adding a little pomogranate powder.

(9) Add revalchinni powder and dip the hanks in the chatty adding that powder in small quantities in the case of each hank.

10) Add lac powder and treat the hanks as at Nos. 8 and 9.

11) Add turmeric powder and treat the hanks at Nos, 8, 9 and 10.

12) Finally treat the hanks with alum powder added in small quantities in the chatty.

Medium red. About 4½ lbs. of Vellore lac powder was taken and mixed with muriatic acid enough to make it into a paste in a chatty. This was gradually poured (by adding water into the chatty) into a boiling vatful of water. About 30 lbs. of woollen hanks was put and boiled in the vat for -- half an hour or so and then removed. About the same quantity of Vellore lac powder was mixed with acid a second time, - diluted and gradually poured into the above vat. The dyed hanks were put in again and boiled for 2 hours. The hanks -- were removed, treated with a plain cold water bath and hung to dry.

21. A lady's wollen coat was dyed black as its original green color had faded. The process was as follows:-

A vatful of water was sent on fire and a few pomogranate skins were put into it. When it was boiling well, the coat was put in and boiled for an hour. It was taken out, mixed and spread to dry. Into the same vat were added later on a little iron dust and a little iron sulphate and when it was boiling the dried coat was put in again. A little iron dust and a little iron sulphate were again added also. The coat was boiled for 2 hours, taken out, treated with cold -- bath and spread to dry. It was black.

22. Light medium dark blue.

(1) Take woollen hanks

(2) Boil water in the vat

(3) Add a little Murabba into the vat

(4) Boil the wool for ¼ an hour and remove.

(5) Wash the woollen hanks in plain water.

(6) Add a little more murabba into the vat.

(7) Put the colored wool in and boil.

(8) Take the hanks out, wash and dry. We get light blue.

(9) Add more murabba and boil wool for ½ an hour

(10) Remove and wash wool

(11) Four more murabba into the vat and boil wool in

(12) Remove the hanks, wash and boil them again in the vat adding more murabba

(13) Remove and wash wool we get deeper shades by repeating the process of boiling in the vat with each time

23. Medium green. Add murabba to the boiling water in the vat and boil wool - in and remove and wash repeat the process another time. We get medium blue wool. Add a - little turmeric powder into the boiling vat and boil the medium blue wool in it. Remove and wash the wool and boil it again in the vat adding again turmeric powder. Remove the hanks and give them bath in alum water. We get medium - - green.

24. (1) Take the wool dyed light rose from Vellore -- lac and muratic acid as in the -- margin.

(2) Wash the woollen hanks each - hank a number of times in a chatty containing naspal lotion (pomogranate skin decoction). Add black color in small - - quantities into the chatty and - wash the hanks a number of times until the marginal ones are got.

(3) Add more murabba and wash the hanks. We get the margin.

(4) Add more pomogranatte skin decoction and murabba we get slate colored wool as in the margin.

(5) Finally wash the wool in - the chatty adding kapila lotion - murabba and pomogranate skin lotion we get the margin.

25. Daniya Sky colour. (1) Wet the woollen hanks and - - wring.

(2) Take cold water in a chatty.

(3) Add murabba in a very small -- quantity to the chatty and -- wash the wool in it a number of times until the margin is got.

26. Yellow. (1) 50 tolas of kapila boiled in water.

(2) Pour the above into another - boiling water-vat.

(3) Boil the woollen hanks, remove and wash.

27. Another Yellow. (4) Pour about 2 lbs. of turmeric powder into the vat referred to at No. 2 in para 26 and - boil the yellow wool of para 26 in it. We get slightly yellower wool as in the margin.

28. (5) Take the yellow wool at para 27

(6) Take pomogranate skin decoction and wash the wool twice (each hank) in a chatty.

(7) Add black color a little at a time to the Chatty and dip the hanks in it.

(8) Add pomogranate decoction and then red color into the chatty a little at a time and dip the hanks.

(9) Add again red color, black color each time and wash woollen hanks above.

(10) Add again pomogranate lotion and red ~~xxtion~~ color and wash.

(11) Add black color and wash.

(12) By repeating the above process we get shikari.

(13) Kanch chunam and betel leaves are ground -- diluted and poured into the chatty in - which the wool is washed again.

(14) The lotion in the chatty, the lotion in -- the vat with a little black color, pomogranate decoction are boiled in No. 2. A - little red color is added and the yellow wool above is boiled we get red color as in the margin.

adding Murabba to the vat and boiling the three kinds of dyed wools described in paras 26, 27 and 28 above different shades of green dyed yarns - are obtained as in the margin.

30. Take the woollen hanks dyed yellow as stated in -- para 27 above, i.e., dyed from - kapila and turmeric powders a - -

the indigo baneys. We get here also different shades of green and the longer the hanks are immersed in the solution of the baneys the darker the green they become.

31. Take the red dyed woollen hanks of para 28 (14) dyed from kapila, turmeric powder, pomogranate powder, -- black color, red color, kanch, chunam and betel leaves as per sample in the margin and dip - them in indigo baneys. We get the marginally stuck-up dyed yarns. The longer they are immersed in the - - baney solution the darker they become.

32. Woollen yarns dyed from Vellore lac and Muratic acid dipped in indigo baney solutions will assure the following color:-

33. Darker or deeper dyed red yarns are made lighter in color by washing them first in plain water and then in - plain water with muratic adid gradually added in small quantities as each hank is washed. The more acid we add, the - - lighter the dyed yarn becomes but the strands become weak. Hot water should not be used in such cases.

34. In the margin is a sample of wool dyed in pomogranate and kapila decoctions and thereafter washed in plain water adding black color each time the hank is washed.

35. Medium red yarns dyed from Vellore lac and muratic acid become darker in color as per sample if they are boiled in a vat to which alum powder is added -

36. Teliya or dark khaki. (1) Boil in a small vatful of water about 2 lbs. pomo-granate skins for 2 hour

(2) Pour the above into anoth bigger boiling water vat

(3) Stir and immerse about 3(lbs of woollen hanks.

(4) Remove the hanks after ¼ of an hour wring and sort them int two heaps-viz.,-those that have absorbed the color well an those that have not.

(5) Pour into No. 2 about 2 handfuls of turmeric powder, boil - the water, and put in the faintly colored hanks first and the better colored hanks a few minutes after.

(6) Remove and wring off the dyed hanks and sort them again.

(7) Add 6 or 7 cupfuls of black color into the boiling vat and put the hanks in - faintly colored ones first and better - dyed ones later. Boil for another 5 minutes. Remove an wring the hanks and sort them again.

(8) Add into the boiling vat a big panful of pomogranate skin d coction, twice as much black color and 2 handfuls of alum powder.

(9) Put in the hanks faintly dyed ones first and well dyed ones later. Remove them after 10 minutes. Wash in cold w te and spread to them to dry.

37. Take powdered Vellore lac in a chatty (4 open hand-fuls for dyeing 30 lbs. of wool) and add to it enough muriatic acid so as to make it into a paste. Dilute and pour the paste slowly into the boiling water vat. Immerse woollen hanks. Re-move them after 10 minutes. Wash and wring off the liquid. Add again a - smaller quantity of lac acid paste int the vat and boil the dyed wool once - again for another 10 minutes. Remove wash and spread the hank to dry. We get medium rose as in the margin.

Light rose as in the margin can be mad by dipping woollen hanks 5 or 6 times in the lotion taker from the above vat.

38. Osmani or medium blue. Pour table spoonfuls of murabba into a chatty containing hot water and dip the woollen hanks in it adding spoonfuls of murabba each time until you get the re-quired shade of dyed wool.

39. Dhavaliya light blue — Boil about 1 lb. of Kapila in a vatful of water, take it in a chatty and begin dipping the woollen hanks in it adding each time a very small ntity (tea spoonful) of murabba until you get Dhavaliya.

40. Anar. — Boil about 10 lbs. of pomegranate skins in a water vat and allow it to stand for a night. Take the lotion and add it into a chatty containing - hot water in small quantities and dip the woollen hanks in it adding the lotion each time ~~the~~ hanks - are dipped in. We get Anar by repeating the process 5 or 6 -- times.

41. Jogiya. — If the Anar in para 40 above is dipped in a hot water chatty 5 or 6 times, adding each time in the case of each hank, a little quantity of - in red color we get jogiya of another sort as in the margin - hich is different from the jogiya of para 15.

42. Dark blue. — Madg by dipping the woollen - - hanks in indigo baneys, wringing off the liquid, and treating them with - cold bath.

43. Violet. — Take cold water in a chatty, add to it a little violet powder (tin color) and wash the hanks in it. Repeat the process 5 or 6 times adding in color each time in the case of each hank until the required hade is got.

44. Violet. — Add a little alum powder into the above chatty and wash the hanks in it. The color is fixed as in the margin.

45. Black. The white wool is dyed black by adding murabba into a cold water chatty and - dipping woollen hanks in it a number - of times adding murabba each time or - by boiling woollen hanks in a water -- vat into which murabba is added (2 lbs. for 34 lbs. or so).

COTTON DYE.

46. Cotton yarns are dyed blue, green-red and yellow and we witnessed the following operations:-

47. Cotton is dyed blue in indigo bareys the No. of dips depending upon the depth of the shade required. A few hanks already dyed medium blue were dyed green as follows:-

(1) Take the medium blue yarn hanks

(2) Wash each hank in cold water 3 or 4 times

(3) Boil water in a vat

(4) Take about 3 lbs. of finely powdered turmeric in a chatty and pour into it boiling water -

(5) Stir well

(6) Commence dipping blue hanks in the chatty ~~tm fixxtkw~~ and repeat the process a number of times until you get the margin.

(7) Alum powder is sometimes added into the chatty to fix the color or to deepen it whenever necessary.

48. Cotton yellow. (1) Boil kapila in hot water for an hour.

(2) Put the cotton hanks in the above

(3) Add turmeric powder a few minutes after

(4) ~~Wkixgxxxx~~ Boil the hanks again.

(5) Treat the hanks with a cold bath wring off the liquid and dry

49. Cotton red. (1) Boil cotton hanks in plain water wash and dry.

(2) Make shakure powder and pour it into a cold water vat.

(3) Immerse cotton hanks in the vat for an hour

(5) Add alum powder into another cold water chatty and immerse the above colored hanks in it for another hour.

(6) Wring and dry the hanks.

(7) Powder hal color (sample brought of Lin colour market 20 B, it is a vegetable product) - and add it into a boiling water vat.

(8) Boil the cotton hanks in No. 7.

(9) Wash and dry we get red wool.

50. We gathered from the processes described above paras 12 to 49 that

1. Sajji and kapila, pomogranate skins, mango skins and turmeric and alum are the chief mordants to dye on wool and shakure is a mordant to dye on cotton. -- Samples of sajji, kapila and shakure have been - - brought by us and are herewith produced.

51. The Superintendent gave us the following instruc- - tions:-

To dye successfully the materials to be dyed should be of the first quality and all impurities such as dust and grease which the spun yarns may ~~xxx~~ have gathered in the process of - spinning must be got rid off before dyeing. Woollen fibres are elastic and should, if of correct quality, and properly spun, - give no trouble in dyeing. He examined the dyed yarns of this jail and was of opinion that they should have been better spun and washed before dyeing. When however his attention was drawn to the kind of wool from which they had been spun he told us at once that the raw wool of this country was far coarser and - - shorter stapled and consequently the yarn spun from it was far weaker than those of Bikaner. The rich softness of Bikaner - carpets is mostly due to the rich softness of the material - - (spun wool) used and since such soft wool cannot be produced in this country and it is uneconomical to import it from long distances he advised us to represent to you the necessity of improving the breed of sheep. When we questioned him as to - - whether there is any climatic objection to import sheep from - Rajaputana and start a farming outselves here, he told us that he foresaw nothing against the experiment being tried ~~xxxxxx~~ especially as the Rajaputana climate ranged between 40 F in --

Winter (it had gone down to 34 F this year) and 112 F in Summer and yet the sheep thrive there with no blade of green grass -- anywhere and with a sip of water only once or twice a week while in Bangalore the climate is salubrious and the fodder is available in abundance. As far cotton yarns, they have no affinity for basic colors which are alkaline in character and therefore require to be mordanted to create such affinity. The only mordant used while we were there was shakure the seeds of a tree and we were told that gal nuts and Myrabolums (Soapnut) may also successfully be used as they have in common with shakure Tannic acid which is the mordanting ingredient in all. Generally stated -- the cotton yarns must first be impregnated with tannic acid, -- then treated with antimony salt and then dyed with basic colors. The after treatment for fixing the colors consists in the dyed yarns being given a bath in liquids containing copper sulphate, bichromate of potash or soda or chunam flouride. Hard water -- should not be used for dyeing and when unavoidable should be -- corrected by the addition of soda ash. Water should be proportionate to dyestuffs used. Speaking generally 300 lbs. of water is to be used in order to dye 10 lbs. of yarn.

CARPET MANUFACTURES.

52. Looms.- As in Bangalore, the warp threads are stretched vertically between two beams. The reeler sits behind and the weavers sit side by side in front and the carpet, as it is woven is gradually wound to the lower beam whereby the warp is automatically unwound from the upper beam. The advantage in this is that no time is lost in setting the loom in the intervals after the carpet is woven as far within the reach of weavers as possible

53. Accessories.- The knives used are the same as in -- Bangalore, being inverted bow knives. The scissors are ordinary ones with the blades and handles in a straight line. The forks are of a different type. They are made of a piece of wood one end of which is cloven into 9 digits and lined with ~~xxxkxxxxx~~ -- ~~xxxxkxx~~ pieces of hoop iron and the other end is not raised at -

right angles to the blade as we have in Bangalore but is in a straight line with it. They are therefore simpler than the ~~xx~~ iron forks of Bangalore but more useful. A sample has been brought and is produced herewith.

54. Weaving.- Each prisoner is allotted 2 feet and in addition a reader sits behind guiding the weavers in the various hues of ~~knots~~ knots to be made, correcting their mistakes and also assisting them from behind in settling the knots by himself using the fork. The weavers respond to his directions in sonorous tones which are pleasant to listen to besides affording them relief from the monotony of the task.

55. Tawny.- Tawnies are made from 20^s nine-fold and twisted. Waste woollen carpets (made from yarns which have got stick marks in dyeing or which are the ends of blanket webs) are made on tawny of 10^s - nine-folded and twisted - - Patty. The first patty is made from 10^s ninefold and is always put after each row of stitches somewhat loosely. The second patty is made from 20^s - 2 folded (without twisting) and is put tightly once after 2 or 3 rows.

56. Special features.- The first patty is put not in the shed formed between the front and back rows of warp threads but in the alternate shed formed by pushing back the front threads to the rear and drawing forward the back threads to the front. When more than one knot of the same hue are to be stitched a single knot is put over two back and two front threads and by pulling the back threads forward and driving the front threads back, they appear as two distinct stitches. The above two special features assist in giving strength to the fabric and hastening the work.

57. ~~Weixghtxxxxixxixxxxx~~ Length of piles.Piles ~~xx~~ or knots are cut to $\frac{1}{4}$ inch in the case of ordinary carpets and to $\frac{1}{2}$ inch in the case waste woollen pile carpets.

58. Weight and size.- There was only one - - carpet that had been made and was about to be despatched. It had twelve stitches in an inch, i.e., 144 knots in square inch. Its size was 12' X 9' or 12 sq. yds. and it weighed 36 seers or 72 lbs. net. A sq. yd. of carpet weighs therefore 6 lbs. of - which 5 lbs. would be wool and 1 lb. cotton.

59. Task work.- There is no Jail Manual in Bikaner. The Superintendent told me quite correctly that the task depended - on

(1) The skilfulness of the reader,
(2) Sharpness and adeptness of weavers,
(3) The number of stitches per inch, and
(4) The nature of design,

and no hard and fast rule can be drawn especially as in a jail where convict labour has to be utilized in accordance with the exigencies of other domestic services, it is not possible to - detail always skilled weavers on carpet work. A certain portion of weavers will always be unskilled and the skilled weavers will have to wait until the former acquire necessary adeptness to cope with them. The enclosed statement shows all the carpets that were on loom during the period of our deputation and the task performed by the convicts at each one of them. It can be seen therefrom that about 21 rows of knots are stitched on a carpet with 12 stitches per inch. The minimum is 15 rows and the maximum is 30 rows.

60. Wastage.- The least that should be allowed is the - - weight of the carpet in the case of those which have only $\frac{1}{4}$ inch piles. In the case of carpets which are made of $\frac{1}{2}$ inch or - - larger piles, the proportionate wastage must be less.

61. Prices.- Prices are not fixed in consideration of raw materials used and labour employed, but depend on the quality of the carpets which in turn depends on the number of stitches in a inch. The rate charged is Re. 1-8-0 per stitch in the inch for every square yard of the carpet. Thus if a carpet had 12 stitches in an inch it would be sold at Rs. 18 per sq. yd. In fact the carpet which we got weighed (para 58) and which [illegible]

12' X 9' or 12 sq. yds. was sold for Rs. 12 X 18 = 216 rupees, as it had 12 stitches in an inch. It may be remembered that this carpet weighed 72 lbs. or 60 lbs. wool and 12 lbs. cotton. The wool actually used to make this carpet including wastage must therefore have been at least 60 plus 60 = 120 lbs. I have brought with me samples of wastage (woollen clipplings) an examination of which will show that every stitch should be made at least ½ inch long of which ¼ inch will have to be clipped off.

Now 120 lbs. spun wool would at lowest rate cost		Rs. 180
12 lbs. No. 20s	---Do---	Rs. 10
Approximate cost of dyestuffs at 4 annas per lb. (120 X 4 = 480 As).	...	Rs. 30
Total cost of raw materials.		Rs. 220

and yet the carpet was sold for Rs. 216. When I mentioned this aspect of the matter to the Superintendent he kept quiet and I inferred that the profits in this Jail were derived from carpets manufactured with more stitches in an inch as they would fetch a higher price and would cover any slight loss incurred in making carpets of lower quality. Besides, waste wool pile carpets and cotton dhurries would more than counterbalance the low price fixed.

61 A. Designs.- All sample carpets are full of designs and as we were not draftsmen and could not get any ruled papers it was not possible for us to bring samples. The enclosed pencil sketch of a carpet was given to us by a friend and may be taken for what it is. The central flower is very attractive.

COTTON CARPETS OR DHURRIES.

62. Cotton dhurries are, in Bikaner Jail, only next in importance to woollen pile carpets and are made on looms similarly constructed as pile carpet looms but both the ends of the warp are stretched horizontally between two beams fixed on poles driven into the floor. As the carpet is made it is not wound to the bottom beam but the weavers themselves move

up and weave the upper portions the portions already woven being covered by date mats to keep off dust. The full web is stretched on the floor and there is in that Jail very little fear of white-ants damaging the web. Here again the prices fixed are not in consideration of raw materials used or labour employed but at so many rupees per square yard. The statement referred to in para 59 shows all the carpets that were being made at the time of our deputation, task work, details of tawny and weft threads and prices charged.

63. Forms and Registers.- Samples of two forms worth imitating are herewith attached. It shows the number of prisoners employed and raw materials used and task performed at each loom. After the work is finished the form is returned to the Stores along with the article.

64. General Remarks.- As there was no bowing and spinning done in Bikaner Jail and as the Superintendent told us distinctly that he could not undertake to purchase either raw or spun wool for us, we made enquiries locally and obtained the following information:-

(a) Only cut wool is available locally
(b) Cut wool is freed from thistle before they are exposed for sale.
(c) The rates vary from Rs. 65 to Rs. 85 per maund of 80 lbs.
(d) Samples of cut wool with the names and addresses of merchants who deal with it are herewith produced.
(e) Spun wool also can be had in the Bikaner Bazar at rates varying from Rs. 3 to Rs. 5 per seer (21 lbs).
(f) Samples with names of dealers are herewith submitted.
(g) As the Superintendent told us that merchants are very unreliable, Messrs. K. L & Sons, Kota Darwaja, Bikaner agreed to examine goods before despatch on payment of a small commission.

65. Other matters.- All prisoners are supplied with brass vessels for eating and drinking. The general latrine consisted of compartments for individual users. Fine sand is spread on the floor of each compartment on which prisorers answer calls of nature. The sand is removed immediately after use and sent out in iron receptacles mounted on wheeled carts and fresh sand is

spread. There were no flies near about the latrine. Prisoners stand and grind corn in millstones installed on raised platforms, the ground flour dropping down by a hole in the platform into a receptacle kept below. There is what is called a "promotion board" kept in the Superintendent's office which indicates, by means of wooden tickets hung on successive nails stuck into the back panel, the name date of entry into service, present rank and pay of each member of the warder establishment. This board is consulted whenever warders are to be promoted on account of vacancies or special services rendered.

(Sd) M. Venkoba Rao,

Deputy Jailor,
Bangalore Central Jail.

(Sd)

Carpet Mastry.

" C O P Y "

FOR GENERAL SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT.

E.W.M/2.

Section Poi8
File No 29-26
Serial No. 11

No. G/0990/Gosms.

Diary No of letter replied to.....

To

The Director of

Industries & Commerce

Sir,

I am directed to forward herewith for information & suggestions a copy of letter No 361/90-26, dated the 22nd Feb 1927 from the S.S. of Prisons together with the report (with sample in original, of the Deputy Jailor & the Carpet Weaving Master of the B.C. Jail containing details of their salaries during the period of their deputation to the Jail at Bikaner.

over

I have etc

General and Revenue Secretariat

( )

the 192

Date of issue 11.4.27

Signed by Mr. M.S

List of enclosures.....

Copied by.....

Examined by.....

The report & two Deputation Carpet Weaving Masters may kindly be returned to us early

WD 01265—GPB—31,000—24-12-25

Memo No G 10991/ Enclosure.

Copy of the above with
copies of its enclosures is forwarded
with compliments to the Director
of Agriculture in Mysore for
favour of opinion whether it is
necessary to import Rajasthan
oats as suggested by the G. G.
& Foreman.

B. O.

for Gl. Secy. to Govt.

3/3.24

KRUMBIEGEL, Esq., F.R.H.S.,
Offg. Director of Agriculture in Mysore,
Bangalore.

Ranga Rao, Esq.,B.A.,B.L.,
General Secretary to Government of Mysore
Bangalore.

In reply to your memo No.10991 dated 11th April 1927, I -- have the honour to state that I do not think it advisable to introduc Rajaputana Sheep at present. We are now distributing half-bred Merin Rams to Sheep breeders who keep white flocks and this proceedure has improved the wool very considerably. It is not advisable to interfer with this line of breeding by bringing in a class of sheep which may be a setback. I hope to induce Government to get me facilities for better pure breeding of our white sheep and importing a greater numbe of pure Merinos to accelerate the production of half-bred Merino Rams for distribution.

As an experiment under strict Departmental control, I shal import a few Rajaputana sheep to ascertain their suitability for our breeding compare results. Until them I would not advise a ion.

I have the honour to be,
Sir,
Your most obedient servant,

Offg. Director of Agriculture.

ss :— "INDUSCOM."

refer to

No. ~~Industries~~ 52-1937-27 / Gen file

GOVERNMENT OF MYSORE.

DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIES AND COMMERCE.

Pers 29-26-17

OFFICE OF THE DIRECTOR,

Dated Bangalore, the 4th January *192* 8.

5/1

FROM

C. RANGANATHA RAO SAHIB, ESQ., B.A., B.L.,
Director of Industries and Commerce in Mysore,
(Bangalore India.)

To

R. RANGA RAO, Esq., B.A., B.L.
General Secretary to Government,
Bangalore.

SIR,

With reference to your No. G.1397 dated 6-8-1927 requesting my suggestions on the report of the Deputy Jailer in regard to the pile carpet industry as carried on in the Bikaneer Jail, I have the honour to state that I have discussed the subject further with Mr. Venkoba Rao, the Deputy Jailer and also with the Manager of the Kaiser-I-Hind Mills who import a considerable quantity of superior wool from Rajaputana.

I am of opinion that two points dealt with in the report are of very great importance in the development of the pile carpet industry in the State. The woollen yarn used should be of much higher quality and the prices of carpets should be reduced by the utilisation of waste wool. The emphatic opinion held by the Superintendent of the Bikaneer Jail where the carpets made are of much higher quality than those turned out in the Bangalore Jail that no permanent improvement either in the colour or texture of the carpets can be effected unless the yarn used is of high quality is well brought out in the report. I do not however agree that we need have to wait till we are able to grow a superior variety of sheep before we can begin the use of fine wool. High class wool is being imported by the Woollen Mills in Bangalore from Rajaputana and the Bangalore Jail can easily make similar arrangements. The Department of Industries will, if required, offer any

any assistance that may be required. The average freight pound of wool from Rajaputana to Bangalore is one anna. I estimated in the report that the total quantity of woollen required for a carpet with 12 stitches to the inch, measuring 1 square yards, is 120 lbs. and the raw wool required to produce this quantity of yarn would be about 220 lbs. The additional cost on account of freight on the wool imported on such a carp would be Rs.15-0-0 or Rs.1-4-0 per sq. yard, which I have no d... would be gladly paid in view of the very good quality of the carpet obtained.

Another point which seems worthy of attention is the method of costing adopted at Bikaneer. The Jail is reported to adopt a uniform system of charging Rs.1-8-0 per stich to the inch. It is stated that this rate does not pay in the case of carpets with a fewer number of stiches, but is quite remunerative in carpets of denser texture. It is obvious however from the report that the profits on production actually come out of the utilisation of waste wool in the manufacture of waste wool carpets. In the Pile carpet industry this is a considerable item as the total weight of waste woollen yarn is almost exactly equal in weight to that of the yarn used in the carpet itself. The system of costing used in the Bangalore Jail is doubtless more scientific but I feel that a sliding scale of rates based on stiches to the inch may be adopte for the convenience of customers and the woollen-yarn waste utilise for the manufacture of cheaper carpets. In view of the high quali of the wool, these carpets are likely to obtain a ready sale. The c of papers is returned herewith

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

C Ranganatha Rao Sahib
Director.

4.1.28.

The Jail at Bikaner has an average population 260 prisoners of whom 65 are employed on domestic jail services
170 on jail manufactures
and 25 are non-labouring prisoners (undertrials etc:)

2. The Chief industries carried on are

(1)	Manufacture of pile carpets at which	75
(2)	-----do--- cotton durries "	44
(3)	Dyeing woollen & cotton yarns "	7
(4)	Cloth weaving "	17
(5)	Opening, folding or twisting yarns	16
(6)	Checklers, tailors, carpenters, blanket makers etc:	11
	Total	170

3. Raw wool & cotton are never purchased. Spun yarns are purchased and manufactured into woollen cotton fabrics.

4. Merchants collect woollen yarns from individual spinners in mostly rural tracts and sell them to the jail. Cotton yarns are purchased from mills at Ahmedabad.

5. Woollen yarns are invariably dyed from vegetable dyes and cotton yarns partly from vegetable dyes & partly from German colours. The principal dyestuffs used are Indigo, Vellore lac, Turmeric, Pomegranate rind, Kapila. Chunam is used for scouring wool impurities and mango skins, saji, shakure & alum mostly used as mordants to dye woollen and cotton yarns. Sulphuric and muriatic acids are also used dissolving Indigo & Vellore lac.

6. Kapila, saji & shakure are all vegetable products unknown in the Bangalore Central Jail. The dyestuffs which they and the other raw materials dye-stuffs are purchased at Bikaner are given below:-

Kapila Rs 2-8-0 per seer or Rs 1-4-0 per lb.
Saji Rs 0-8-0 per maund or 0-1-8 "
Shakure 0-4-0 per seer or 0-2-0 "
White woollen yarns - 3 to 6 ghatanis per Re 1 or Rs 1-6-0 to 2-12-0 per lb.
Indigo 3-0-0 to 5-4-0 per seer or 1-8-0 to 2-12-0 per lb.
Vellore lac Rs 16-0-0 per maund or 0-3-2 per lb.
Turmeric 0-2-4 per seer or 0-1-2 per lb.
Pomegranate rind Rs 10-0-0 per maund or 0-1-

ango skins R 0-10-8 per seer or Rs 0-5-4 per lb.
Acid sulp (175°) 0-1-3 per lb or 0-2-3 "
Acid muratic 0-2-9 " or 0-3-9 "
Delivery on premises of the manufacturer at Cawnpore. Packing cases & charges & freight will be about 0-1-0 per lb.
Alum 0-6-6 per seer or 0-3-3 per lb.

7. The above prices compare with the prices paid at Bangalore (contract rate for 1926) as follows:-

Names of articles	Prices paid in Bikaner per lb. Rs as. Ps	Prices paid in Bangalore per lb. Rs as. Ps.
White woollen yarns	2 - 0- 0 (average rate)	1 2 0 (for inferior quality
Indigo	2 0 0	3 0 0
Vellore lac	0 3 3	0 9 8 "
Turmeric	0 2 10	0 5 3 "
Pomagranateskins	0 2 0	0 7 0 "
Mango "	0 5 4	Not used
Acid sulp	0 2 3	0 6 0 "
" muratic	0 3 9	0 9 0 "
Alum	0 3 3	0 2 0 "

The Superintendent of the Bikaner jail expressed surprise at the higher rates paid in Bangalore for Indigo & Vellore lac especially because he gets his supplies of them from the Madras side which is nearer to Bangalore than to Bikaner.

8. Preparation of material for dyeing. Woollen yarns are folded into six, hanked and kept immersed in chunam water for 4 or 5 days. They are afterwards taken out and washed very well in cold water beating off impurities with wooden sticks. The yarns withstand so much washing & beating as they have been finely & strongly spun from cut wool. The washed yarn is dried in the open after which it is ready for dyeing. Cotton yarns are also folded. 10s into 6 fold & 20s into 3 fold, hanked & boiled washed and dried before they undergo dyeing processes.

9. Dye-factory. Equipment. The dye factory employs 7 convicts. There is no dyeing maistry nor any maistry or paid work-instructor for any factory in this jail. The equipment consists of :-

2 brick-built circular ovens fitted with c i n .

chimney or the exit of smoke, iron grented shutters for feeding the fire with steam coal.

3 big copper vats (U shape) provided with a central iron band and handles (3' x 2' dia)

3 small ones for washing dyed hanks in plain water

12 earthen chatties to dye hanks of wool & cotton

2 or 3 earthen vats for making indigo paste etc.

3 cement plastered circular cisterns one for storing water, one for soaking wool in chuna water and one provided with an outlet at the bottom for washing dyed yarns.

6 small copper cups

3 dessert spoons

2 millstone for grinding indigo, lac etc: and

3 rooms (10'x 8') 1 for stores, 1 for indigo banas and 1 for dyed yarns, and lastly 1 stone platform with proper slope & drainage for washing wool that has stood in chunam.

Dyed samples of yarns.

10. Attached to a string running between two opposite walls of a room are samples of variously dyed woollen & cotton yarns. Visitors are also shown dyed yarns and samples of dye-stuffs in use.

11. The following are the samples of yarns which are in more or less quantities available for inspection.

Cotton yarns:-
Different shades of blue

Other colours (woollen yarns)

11. Process of dyeing:- 3 solutions are made and always kept in stock and used for various dyeing purposes. They are as follows:-

(a) Indigo Banays:- These are first in importance. The Banays are sunk into the ground in full except the upper rim. They are about as high as a man's breast and the mouth about a foot in diameter.

(1) 2 lbs indigo is powdered in a mill-stone and ground in an earthen vat into a fine and thin paste with a smooth stone for 2 or 3 hours. Rain water is used.

(2) The paste is poured into the Baney gradually by adding plain water so that mud and other foreign matter may be left behind which are thrown away

(3) 2 lbs quick lime is finely powdered & sieved.

(4) 1½ lbs Sajji & ½ lb Jaggery are finely powdered and also added,

(5) The Banay is stirred twice a day once in the morning and the second time in the evening

(6) Fermentation starts the following day and the banay will be ready for dyeing in 4 or 5 days

(7) Hot water during the cold season and cold water during the hot season is used for both making the Indigo paste and filling up the banays.

(8) A banay is never emptied in full. About 17 seers of wool is dyed in a banay and immediately after, the paste etc., as described above is added into it and it will again be ready for dyeing in 4 or 5 days. When however Banays are first brought into use or when they are thoroughly emptied (which are never done except when they go wrong by accident or mischief) ½ lb. Pomagranate skins are ~~produced~~ Powdered and spread in the bottom & 3 or 4 indigo lumps are dropped in.

(9) Sajji is stated to be the charred remains of a kind of plant growing in the form of a shrubbery in abundance in Rajputana. It is also used by dhobies and replaces the fullers earth & Indigo seeds that we use for indigo Banays in the Bangalore Central Jail with this advantage viz: that the banays with sajji added to them are ready for dyeing in 4 or 5 days while those with fullers earth decoction added require 14 or 15 days for dyeing.

(b) Kurabba or Indigo solution.

2 seers (4 lbs) of Indigo is ground in a mill stone, coarse matter sifted off and the fine powder which has passed through the sieve is put in a China clay jar. Add 14 lbs acid sulphur into the jar gradually to prevent knots. Cover the mouth of the jar with a lid. This solution is made in the same way as in the Bangalore Jail but the proportion of acid to Indigo is 3½ times as much in Bikaner while it is slightly less than 3 times the quantity of indigo in the Bangalore Central Jail.

(c) Black colour. Ink or shaji.

Powder pomagranate skin, Iron dust & iron sulphate of equal quantities, put them in a small vat & boil in plain water. The solution is made. The longer it is kept, the stronger its effect.

12. The following are samples of yarns dyed while we were in Bikaner. The various processes they underwent were witnessed by us in person and

are set forth in detail against each sample

Cotton yarn. Light blue. — An Indigo baney had been used in dyeing cotton yarn as dark blue. In that banay was immersed about 5 lbs of hanked No. 10s for a few minutes, taken out and washed in plain water. The marginally stuck up yarn was got.

13. Woollen yarn Medium red. — About 8 lbs of finely powdered Vellore lac was taken and put in an earthen chatty. About 10 lb of muratic acid was poured into the chatty and both were mixed by a wooden stick. In the meanwhile a vatful of water was boiling on the oven to which had been added about 1 lb. of mango skins. Into this vat was gradually ~~powdered~~ added the Vellore lac paste and after a few minutes about 24 lbs. of white wool (washed in chunam) was put into the vats. The dyed woollen hanks were taken out after a further few minutes, washed & hung up for drying.

14. Shikari (1) Boil about 1½ lb. Kapila & ½ lb sajji powder in a vatful water
(2) Put in 24 lbs chunar washed wool
(3) Remove the hanks after a few minutes.
(4) Throw away the water, pour fresh water ~~xxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxx~~ into the vat and boil again with 1 lb of pomegranate skin powder in it.
(5) Boil the wool (No.3) in the vat No.4 and remove after a few minutes and throw away the water.

(6) Again put the vat on fire with fresh water and about 1 lb. turmeric powder added in it when boiling.
(7) Boil the woollen hanks in No.6 and remove after a few minutes and throw away the water in the vat.
(8) Put the vat again on fire with fresh water in it and when it is boiling add about [illegible] ozs. of powdered alum.
(9) Boil the woollen hanks in 8 for the fourth time

(10) Remove the woollen hanks and wash them in hot water in a chatty to which a little [illegible] (soda color) is added. Shikari is made and spread to dry.

15. Kavi or Jogya.

(1) Boil water in a vat
(2) A handful of sajji powder was added
(3) After a time ½ seer kapila was added
(4) A little after a few soda crystals
(5) Boiled for an hour & a half or so.
(6) Take the solution in a chatty.
(7) Take lukewarm water in another chatty.
(8) Add 2 or 3 cupfuls of the solution in the water chatty.
(9) Dip the woollen hanks 2 or 3 times (each hank) adding on the solution each time & wringing off water.
(10) Add a little red colour (tin color) and dip the woollen hanks in the solution adding a little red color each time & wringing off the hanks
(11) Dip the woollen hanks finally in the same solution without red color, wring & spread to dry.

16. Kaspal or light green.

(1) Take the solution referred to in 1 to 5 above and put it in a chatty.
(2) Take hot water in another chatty
(3) Pour one cupful of the solution into the hot water chatty and dip a woollen hank in it.
(4) Repeat No.3 therein in the case of each woollen hank.
(5) Add a little powder into the hot water chatty and dip the woollen hanks in it.
(6) Repeat No.5 three times in the case of each hank
(7) Add a little bit of ink solution, dip the wool & repeat the process three times.
(8) Add again slight quantity of murabba into the hot water chatty, dip the wool and repeat the process three times.
(9) Kaspal is made. Wring & dry in the shade.

17. Narangi (white yellow)

(1) Take the solution referred to from 1 to 5 in para 15 in a chatty
(2) Take another chatty filled with hot water
(3) Add cupful of No.1 to No.2 & dip dipping the white woollen hanks & repeat the process thrice.

18. Light rose.

(1) Grind Vellore lac into fine powder
(2) Add oxalic acid and lac powder in a chatty so as to form a thick paste by adding a wooden stick
(3) Hot soda water in another chatty
( ) Add cupfuls of No.3 to woollen hanks 2 or 3 times add the paste each time as in the case of each hank until the required shade is got.
(5) Add a little sulphuric acid to the 2nd chatty and dip the woollen hanks in it. The color is fixed.

19. Gold color or Badami
(1) Powder Revalchinni
(2) --do-- Pomagranate skins
(3) --do-- Vellore lac
(4) --do-- Alum
(5) --do-- Turmeric
(6) Take hot water in a chatty
(7) Add pomagranate powder into the chatty.
(8) Dip the woollen hanks in it adding each time adding little pomagranate powder.
(9) Add revalchinni powder & dip the hanks in the chatt adding that powder in small quantities n the case of each hank.
(10) Add lac powder and treat the hanks as at Nos 8 & 9
(11) Add turmeric powder & treat the hanks at Nos 8,9 & 10
(12) Finally treat the hanks with alum powder added in small quantities in the chatty.

20. Medium red. About 4½ lbs of Vellore lac powder was taken and mixed with muratic acid enough to make it into a paste in a chatty. This was gradually ~~passed~~ poured (by adding water into the chatty) into a boiling vatful of water. About 30 lbs of woollen hanks was put and boiled in the vat for half an hour or so and then removed. About the same quantity of Vellore lac powder was mixed with acid a second time, diluted and gradually poured into the above vat. The dyed hanks were put in again and boiled for 2 hours. The hanks were removed, treated with a plain cold water bath and hung to dry.

21. A lady's woollen coat was dyed black as its original green color had faded. The process was as follows.-

A vatful of water was set on fire and a few pomagranate skins were put into it. When it was boiling well, the coat was put in & boil d for an hour. It was taken out, rinsed & spread to dry. Into the same vat were added later on a little iron dust & a little iron sulphate & when it was boiling the dried coat was put in again. A little iron dust & a little iron sulphate were also added also. The coat was boiled for 2 hours, taken out, treated with cold bath and spread to dry. It was black.

1) Take woollen hanks
2) Boil water in the vat
3) Add a little murabba into the vat
4) Boil the coal for ¼ an hour & remove
5) Wash the woollen hanks in plain water
6) Add a little more murabba into the vat.

(7) ...t the colored ...ool in ... boil.
(8) Take the hank ... out, wash ... ry. ...e get light blue.
(9) Add more murabba & boil wool for ½ an hour
(10) Remove & wash wool
(11) ...our more murabba i to the vat ... boil wool in
(12) ...emove the hanks, wash & boil them a...ai... in the vat adding more murabba
(13) Remove ... wash wool we get darker shades by repeating th process of boiling in ...e vat with murabba added afr sh each time

23. Medium green. Add murabba to the boiling water in the vat & boil wool in & remov & wash repeat the process another time. ...e get medi m blue wool. Add a little turmeric powder into the boili... vat & boil the media ...lue ...ool in it. ...emove & wash the wool & boil it again in the vat adding again turmeric powder. ...emove the hanks and give th... ...ath in alum water. ...e get mediu... green.

...e the wool dy...d light rose fro... ...Vllore lac and muratic ac... as in the ma...gi

(2) ...ash the woollen hanks ...ach h...nk a number of time... in a chatty containing naspal lotion (pome...granate skin decoction)) Adc black co...or in small quantities i... to the chatty and wash the hanks a number of times until the marginal ones are ...ot.

(3) Add m...e murabba & wash the hank.. ...e get the marg...in.

(4) Add more pome...granatte skin decoction & murabba we get slate colored wool as in the margin.

(5) Finally wash the wool in the chatty adding kapila lotion ... ...mba ... ...oma...ranate ...kin loti ...e get the marg...in.

25. Daniya Sky color

1) Wet the woollen hanks & wring
2) Take cold water in a chatty
3) Add murabba in a very small quantity to the chatty & wash the wool in it a number of times until the margin is got.

1) 30 tolas of kasila boiled in water.
2) Pour the above into another boiling water-vat
3) Boil the woollen hanks, remove & wash.

4) Pour about 2 & ½ oz. of turmeric powder in to the vat referred to at No. 2 in para 26 & boil the yellow wool of para 26 in it. We get lightly yellower wool as in the margin

5) Make the yellow wool at para 27
6) Take pomagranate skin decoction & wash the wool twice (each hank) in a chatty.
7) Add black color a little at a time to the chatty and dip the hanks in it.
8) Add pomagranate decoction and then red color into the chatty a little at a time & dip the hanks
9) Add again red color, black color each time & wash woollen hanks above.
10) Add again pomagranate lotion & red color & wash
11) Add black color & wash
12) By repeating the above process we get shikari
13) Hand chunam & betel leaves are mixed and diluted & poured into the chatty in which the wool is washed again
14) The lotion in the chatty, the lotion in the vat with a little black color, pomagranate decoction are boiled in No. 2 A little red color is added and the yellow wool above is boiled we get red color as in the margin.

Adding murabba to the vat and boiling the three kinds of dyed wools described in para 26, 27 & 28 above different shades of green dyed yarns are obtained as in the margin.

the woollen hanks dyed yellow as stated in para 27 above i.e. dyed from kasila & turmeric powders as in the margin and dip them in the indigo We get here also different shades of the colour the hanks are immersed in, ion of the colours the darker the gr

31. Take the red dyed woollen hanks of para 28 (14)
turmeric powder, pomagranate powder,
black color, red color, kanch, ch
nam & betel leaves as per sample
in the margin and dip them in
indi We get the marginal, stuck-up dyed yarn
~~sticks~~ yarns. The longer they are immersed in the
bana solutionthe darker they become.

32. Woollen yarns dyed from Vellore lac & muratic acid dipped in indigo bana solutions will assure the following color.

33 Darker or deeper dyed red yarns are made lighter in color by washing them first in plain water and then
in plain water with muratic acid
gradually added in small quantities
as each hank is washed. The more
acid we add, the lighter the dyed
yarn becomes but the strength becomes
should not be used in such cases..
margin is a sample of wool dyed in
pomagrante & kapila decoctions and
thereafter washed in plain water addi
black color each time the hank is

yarns dyed from Vellore lac & muratic
acid become darker in color as per
sample if they are boiled in a vat
to which alum powder is added (2 lbs
1)

1) Boil in a small vat of water
about 2 lb pomagrante
or 2 hours.
2) Pour the above into another
bigger boiling water vat
3) Stir & immerse about 30 lbs
of woollen

(4) Remove the hanks after ½ of an hour wring and sort them into two heaps viz: those that have absorbed the color well and those that have not.

(5) Pour into No. 2 about 2 handfuls of turmeric powder, boil the water, and put in the faintly colored hanks first and the better colored hanks a few minutes after.

(6) Remove & wring off the dyed hanks & sort them again

(7) Add 6 or 7 cupfuls of black color into the boiling vat and put the hanks in- faintly colored ones first & better dyed ones later. Boil for another 5 minutes. Remove & wring the hanks and ~~sort~~ them again.

(8) Add into the boiling vat a big handful of pomegranate skin decoction, twice as much black color & 2 handfuls of alum powder.

(9) Put in the hanks faintly dyed ones first & well dyed ones later. Remove them after 15 minutes. Wash in cold soft water and spread to them to dry.

37. Take powdered Vellore lac in a chatty (4 open handfuls for dyeing 30 lbs of wool) and add to it enough muretic acid so as to make it into a paste. Dilute and pour the paste slowly into the boiling water vat. Immerse woollen hanks. Remove them after 10 minutes. Wash & wring off the liquid. Add again a smaller quantity of lac acid paste into the vat and boil the dyed wool once again for another 10 minutes. Remove wash & spread the hanks to dry. We get saffron rose as in the margin.

Light rose as in the margin can be made by dipping woollen hanks 5 or 6 times in the lotion taken from the above vat.

Pour table spoonfuls of arsh into a chatty containing hot water and dip the woollen hanks in it adding spoonfuls of myrabbs each time until you get the required hue of dyed wool.

39. Dhavaliya light blue — Boil about 1 lb of Kapila in a vatful of water, take it in a chatty and begin dipping the woollen hanks in it adding each time a very small quantity (tea spoonful) of murabba until until you get Dhavaliya.

40 Anar. — Boil about 10 lbs of pomegrante skins in a water vat and allow it to stand for a night. Take the lotion and put it into a chatty containing hot water in small quantities and dip the woollen hanks in it adding the lotion each time the hanks are dipped in. We get Anar by repeating the process 5 or 6 times.

41 Jogiya. — If the Anar in para 40 above is dipped in a hot water chatty 5 or 6 times, adding each time in the case of each hank, a little quantity of tin red color we get Jogiya of another sort as in the margin which is different from the Jogiya of para 15.

42. Dark blue. — Made by dipping the woolen hanks in indigo banays, wringing off the liquid, and treating them with cold bath.

cold water in a chatty, add to it a little violet powder (tin color) and wash the hanks in it. Repeat the process 5 or 6 times adding tin color each time in the case required shade is got.

a little alum powder into the above chatty and dip the hank in it. The color is fixed as in the margin.

The wool is now black by adding

water chatty and dipping woollen hanks in it a number of times adding murabba each time or by boiling woollen hanks in a water vat into which murabba is added(2 lbs for 34 lb or so)

C O T T O N D Y E.

46. Cotton yarns are dyed blue, green-red & yellow and we witnessed the following:operations

47. Cotton is dyed blue in indigo banays the No: of dips depending upon the depth of the shade required. New hanks already dyed medium blue were dyed green as follows -

1) Take the medium blue yarn hanks
2) Wash each hank in cold water 3 or 4 times
3) Boil water in a vat
4) Take about 3 lbs of finely powdered turmeric in a chatty and pour into it boiling water
5) Stir well
6) Commence dipping blue hanks in the chatty and repeat the process a number of times until you get the cartain.
7) Alum powder is sometimes added into the chatty to fix the color or to deepen it whenever necessary.

Cotton yellow
1) Boil kapila in hot water for an hour.
2) Put the cotton hanks in the above
3) Add turmeric powder a few minutes after
4) Boil the hanks again
5) Treat the hanks with a cold water ing off the liquid & dry

1) Boil cotton hanks in plain water wash & dry
2) Take shakure powder & pour it into a cold water vat.
3) Immerse cotton hanks in the vat for an hour
4) Wring dry the hanks
5) Add alum powder into another cold water chatty & immerse the above colored hanks in it for another hour.
6) Wring and dry the hanks
7) Powder kal color(sample brought) it is a fine color marked 20 L is a vegetable product) and add it into a boiling water v
8) Boil the cotton hanks in no. 7
9) Wash & dry we get red wool.

50. We gathered from the processes described above (paras 12 to 49) that

1) Sajji & kapila, a pomegranate skins also and turmeric and alum are the ingredients to dye on wool. Shirsa is a colorant to dye on cotton. Samples of Sajji, kapila & shirsa we have been brought by us and are herewith

61. The Superintendent gave us the following instructions:-

To dye successfully the materials to be dyed must be of the first quality and all impurities such as dust & rubbish which the spun yarns may have gathered in the process of spinning must be got rid off before dyeing. Woollen fibres are elastic and should, and if of correct quality, properly spun, give no trouble in dyeing. He examined the dyed yarns of this jail & was of opinion that they would have been better spun and washed before dyeing. When however his attention was drawn to the kind of wool from which they had been spun he told us at once that the raw wool of this country was far coarser & shorter staple and consequently the yarn spun from it was far weaker than those of Bikaner. The rich softness of Bikaner carpets is mostly due to the rich softness of the material (spun wool) used and since such soft wool cannot be produced in this country and it is uneconomical to import it from other distances he advised us to represent to you the necessity of improving the breed of sheep. He then questioned him as to whether there is any climatic objection to import sheep from Rajputana and start sheep farming ourselves & he told us that he foresaw nothing against the experiment being tried especially as the Rajputana climate ranged between 40 F in winter (it has gone down to 34 F this year) and 112 F in Summer and yet the sheep thrive there with no blade of green grass and where they with a sip of water only once or twice a week while in Bangalore the climate is salubrious and the fodder is available in abundance. As far cotton yarns, they have no affinity for basic colors which are alkaline in character and therefore require to be mordanted to create affinity. The only mordant used while we were there are myrabolams the seeds of a tree and we were told that the nuts and the myrabolams (fruit) may also be successfully tried as they have a common ~~its~~ Tannic acid in it.

the cotton yarns must first be imprgnated with tannic acid, then treated with antimony salt and then dyed with basic colors. The after treatment for fixing the colors consists in the dyed yarns being given a bath in liquids containing copper sulphate, bichromate of potash or soda or chunnam flouride. Hard water should not be used for dyeing and whei unavoidable should be corrected by the addition of soda as Water should be proportionate to dye_stuffs used. Speaking generally ~~&&&&~~ 300 lbs. of water is to be used in order to dye 10 lbs. of yarn.

Carpet manufactures.

50. Looms. As in Bangalore, the warp threads are stretche vertically between two beams. The reader sits behind and the weavers sit side by side in front and the carpet, as it is woven, is gradually wound to the lower beam whereby warp is automatically unwound from the upper beam. The advantage in this is that no time is lost in setting the loom in the intervals after the carpet is woven as far within the reach of weavers as possible.

51. Accessories. The knives used are the same as in Bangalore, being inverted bow knives. The scissors are ordinary ones with the blades and handles in a straight line The forks are of a different type. They are made of a piece of wood one end of which is cloven into 9 digits and lined with pieces of hoop iron and the other end is not raised at right angles to the blade as we have in Bangalore but is in a ~~in a~~ straight line with it. They are therefore simple than the iron forks of Bangalore but more useful. A sample has been brought and is produced herewith.

52. Weaving- Each prisoner is allotted 2 feet and in addition a reader sits behind guiding the weavers in the various hues of knots to be made, correcting their mistakes and also assisting them from behind in settling the knots by himself using the fork. The weavers respond to his directions in sonorous tones which are pleasant to listen to besides affording them relief from the monotony

53. Tawny- Tawnies are made from 20^{s} ninefold and twisted. Waste woollen carpets (made fron yarns which have got stick marks in dyeing or which are the ends of blanket webs) are made on tawny of 10^{s}- ninefold and twisted- Patty. The first patty is made from 10^{s} ninefold and is always put after each row of stitches somewhat loosely. The secong patty is made from 20^{s} 2 folded(without twisting) and is put tightly once after 2 or 3 rows.

54. Special features- The first ~~patty~~ is put not in the shed formed between the front and back rows of warp threads but in the alternate shed formed by pushing back the front threads to the rear and drawing forward the back threads to the fr When mpre than one knot of the same hue are to be stitched a single knot is put over two back and two front threads and by pulling the back threads forward and driving the front threads back, ~~and~~ they appear as two distinct stitches The above two special features assist in giving strength to the fabric and hastening the work.

55. Length of piles- Piles or knots are cut to $\frac{1}{4}$ inch in the case of ordinary carpets and to $\frac{1}{2}$ inch in the case wool woollen pile carpets.

56. Weight and size- There was only one carpet that had made and was about to be despatched. It had twelve stitches in an inch i.e., 144 knots in squire inch. Its size was 12' x 9' or 12 sq.yds. and it weighed 36 seers or 72 lbs. net. A sq.yd. of carpet weighs therefore 6 lbs. of which 5 lbs. would be wool and i lb. cotton.

57. Task work- There is no Jail Manual in Bikaner. The Superintendent told me quite correctly that the task depended on

(1) The skilfulness of the reader
(2) Sharpness and adeptness of weavers
(3) The number of stitches per inch
(4) The nature of design.

and no hard and fast rule can be drwn especially as in a jail where convict labour has to be utilized in accordan with the exigencies of other domestic services, it is not possible to detail always skilled weavers on carpet work.

A certain proportion of weavers will always be unskilled and the skilled weavers will have to wait until the former acquire necessary adeptness to cope with them. The enclosed statement shows all the carpets that were on loom during the period of our deputation and the task performed by the convicts at each one of them. It can be seen therefrom that about 21 rows of knots are stitched on a carpet with 12 stitches per inch. The minimum is 15 rows and the maximu is 30 rows.

58. Wastage- The least that should be allowed is the weight of the carpet in the case of those which have only $\frac{1}{4}$ inch piles. In the case of carpets which are mede of $\frac{1}{2}$ inch or larger piles, the proportionate wastage must be less.

59. Prices- Prices are not fixed in consideration of raw materials used and labour employed, but depend on the quality of the carpets which in turn depends on the number of stitches in an inch. The rate charged is Re.1-8-0 per stitch on the inch for every squire yard of the carpet. Thus if a carpet had 12 stitches in an inch it would be sold at Rs.18/- per sq.yd. In fact the carpet which we got weighed (para 56) and which measured 12' x 9' or 12 sq. yds. was sold for Rs 12 x 18 = 216 rupees, as it had 12 stitches in an inc It may be remembered that this carpet weighed 72 lbs. or 60 lbs.wool and 12 lbs. cotton. The woll actually used to make this carpet including wastage must therefore have been at least 60+60= 120 lbs. I have brought with me sample of wastage (woollen clipplings) an examination of which will show that every stitch should be made at least $\frac{1}{2}$ inch long which $\frac{1}{4}$ inch will have to be clipped off.

Now 120 lbs spun wool would at lowest rate cost Rs.	180
12 lbs No 20s - do -	10
Approximate cost of dye-stuffs at 4 annas per lb.(120 x 4 = 480 as.)	30
Total cost of raw meterials	220

and yet the carpet was sold for Rs 216. When I mentioned th aspect of the matter to the Superintendent he kept quiet

and

and I inferred,
manufactured with more stitches in an inch as they ~~and which~~ would
fetch a higher price and would cover any slight loss incurred in ~~making~~
making carpets of lower quality. Besides, waste wool pile carpets
and cotton dhurries would more than counterbalance the low price
fixed.

59A. Designs. All sample carpets are full of designs and as we were not draftsmen and could not get any ruled papers it was not possible for us to bring samples. The enclosed pencil sketch of a carpet was given to us by a friend and may be taken for what it is. The central flower is very attractive.

~~Cotton~~ Cotton carpets ~~and~~ or dhurries.

60. Cotton dhurries are in bikaner Jail only next in importance to woollen pile carpets and are made on looms similarly constructed as pile carpet looms but both the ends of the warp are stretched horizontally between two beams fixed on poles driven into the floor. As the carpet is made it is not wound to the bottom beam but the weavers themselves move up and weave the upper portions the portions already woven being covered by date mats to keep off dust. The full web is stretched on the floor and there is in that Jail very little fear of white ants damaging the web. Here again the prices fixed are not in consideration of raw materials used or labour employed but at so many rupees p squire yard. The statement referred to at para 57 shows all the carpets that were being made at the time of our deputation, task work, details of tawny and weft threads and prices charged.

61. Forms and Registers. Samples of two forms woth imitating are herewith attached. It shows the number of weavers employed and raw materials used and task performed at each loom. After the work i is finished the form is returned to the Stores along with the article.

62. General Remarks - As there was no bowing ans spinning done in Bikaner Jail and as the Superintendent told us distinctl that he could not undertake to purchase either raw or spun wool for us, we made enquiries locally and obtained the following

information:-

(a) Only cut wool is available locally.
(b) Cut wool is freed from thistle before they are exposed for sale.
(c) The rates vary from Rs 65/- to Rs.85/- per mannd of 80 lbs.
(d) Samples of cut wool with the names and addresses of merchants who deal with it are herewith produced.
(e) Spun wool also can be had in the Bikaner bazar at rates varying from Rs 3/- to Rs. 5/- per seer (2lbs.)
(f) Samples with names of dealers are herewith submitted.
(g) As the Superintendent told us that merchants are very unreliable, Messrs. K.L. & Sons, Kota Darwaja, Bikaner agreed to examine goods before despatch on payment of a small commission.

63. Other matters- All prisoners are supplied with brass vessels for eating and drinking. The general latrine consisted of compartments for individual uses. Fine sand is spread on the floor of each compartment on which prison answer calls of nature. The sand is removed immediately after use and sent out in iron receptacles mounted on wheeled carts and fresh sand is spread. There were no flies near about the latrine. Prisoners stand and grind corn in millstones installed on raised platforms, the ground flour dropping down by a hole in the platform into a receptacle kept below. There is what is called a "promotion board" kept in the Superintendent's office which indicates, by means of wooden tickets hung on successive nails stuck into the back panel, the name , date of entry into service, present rank and pay of each member of the warder establishment. This board is consulted whenever warders are to be promoted on account of vacancies or special services rendered.

M. Venkoba Rao.

Deputy Jailor,
Bangalore Central Jail.

Carpet Maistry.

Sl	order no	Pattern no:	Size	No: of stitches per inch	Date of Commencement	Total no: of working days from beginning till the end 27.12.1926	work done Feet. Inch. Thi
							Woollen Pil
	379	107 Kabi ground	16'-10"x11'-2"	12	10.11.1926	48	5. 8. 8
	441	54	12'-2"x6'-9"	12	6.12.1926	22	2. 0. 8
	452 & 453	151	7'x5' Each	12	15.12.1926	12	0. 11. 2
	418	94	26'-3"x16'-6"	15	22.11.1926	36	3. 5. 1
	450	128 Jai Namaz	7'-0"x4'-6"	12	18.12.1926	10	0. 10. 9
	454 & 455	Assans (for sitting purposes)	7'x4' Each	7/8	2.12.1926	18	2. 11. 4
	414	137	8'-4"x7'-5"	12	15.11.1926	43	4. 7. 0
	456	80	5'x3'	14	22.12.1926	6	1. 0. 1
	442	81	12'-2"x7'-10½"	12	6.12.1926	11	1. 2. 8
	415	14 Cairo	28'x16'	12	27.9.1926	92	15. 7. 10
	432	108 Large medallion	16'x16'	16/20	13.9.1926	106	9. 10. 3
							Cotton d
	117	Plain prem color	10'-0"x8'-10"	-	19.12.1926	9	12ft.
	130	Flowered dumy (Very intricate)	7½'x6'	-	3.11.1926	51	3ft. 10"
	-	Stripes dumy	6'x3½'	-			
	61 (two)	Flowered dumy with full Key border	15'x15'	-	18.9.1926	36 days. 64 days.	15'x15' finished 15'x24'
	134/135	Dark blue border with dark & light blue stripes alternately	18'x15' Each	-	19.11.1926 13.12.1926	13 12	15x18'-4 finished 15x18-54

on ... ms in the Jail at Bikaner on 28. 12. 1926.

... of carpets employed as			Average daily task performed	Highest task performed on any day	Warp	Pile (1st)	Pile (2nd)	Remarks.
...	Readers	Baity makers	No: of Rows of stitches per day	No: of Rows of stitches				
=								
	1	1	17	23	20^{s} - 9 fold twisted	10^{s} - 9 fold twisted	20^{s} - 2 fold not twisted	Not worked for one day
	1	1	14	18	-do-	-do-	-do-	For Mysore Durbar
	1	1	11	15	-do-	-do-	-do-	
both carpets.								
	1	1	17	21	-do-	-do-	-do-	
	1	1	13	16	-do-	-do-	-do-	
	1	-	15	18	10^{s} - 6 fold twisted	-do-	-do-	From waste work - work had stopped from 20/12/1926
	1	1	16	19	20^{s} - 9 fold twisted	-do-	-do-	
	1	1	28	30	-do-	-do-	-do-	For Lalgarh (Bikaner Pa worked by very ~~dilligent~~ dilig boys
	1	1	16	19	-do-	-do-	-do-	For Mysore Durbar - work stopped from 17.12.1926.
	1	1	25	30	-do-	-do-	-do-	worked by long-term pr prisoners.
	1	1	20	23	-do-	-do-	-do-	
				Warp	Weft	No: of threads per inch		
	-	1	2 fl-	10^{s} - 6 fold	10^{s} - 6 fold not twisted	6		Price Rs 4/- per sq. yd.
	-	1	1 inch	20^{s} - 6 fold	20^{s} - 3 fold not twisted	14		" Rs 12/- "
	-	1	3 fl-	10^{s} - 6 fold	10^{s} - 6 fold not twisted	6		" Rs 3/- "
	-	1	5^{4} 66^{4}	-do-	-do-	6		" Rs 6/- "
	-	1	2 fl-	-do-	-do-	6		" Rs 3/- "

Bygalter
14/1/27

Carpet. Ticket.

—:o:—

क़ालीन का टिकट।

—◇:o:◇—

Order No.
आर्डर नम्बर

For
किस के वास्ते

Pattern No.
नमूना नम्बर

Size
नाप

Number of Stitches in an inch.
तादाद चीन

Supervisor.
निगरानीदार

Reader
रीडर

Date of Tana
ताना लगाने की तारीख

Date तारीख	Number of weavers तादाद बुनने वाले की	Number of other workers तादाद दूसरे काम करने वालों की	Number of stitches done daily तादाद चीन रोजाना	Total length done up-to-date कुल लम्बाई जो आज तक तय्यार हुई		Wool ऊन	Cotton सूत	Wast-age कड़दा	Remark कैफियत
				Feet फीट	Inches इंचेज़				

Durrie

दरी का टिकट

Number of weavers तादाद बुनने वालों की	Number of other Workers तादाद दूसरे काम करने वालों की	Task done daily in inches तादाद काम रोजाना इंचों में	Total length done up-to-date तादाद लम्बाई जो आज तक हुई	
			Feet फीट	Inches इंचज

Durrie Ticket

दरी का टिकट

ler No.
र नम्बर

For
किस के वास्ते

tern No.
न नम्बर

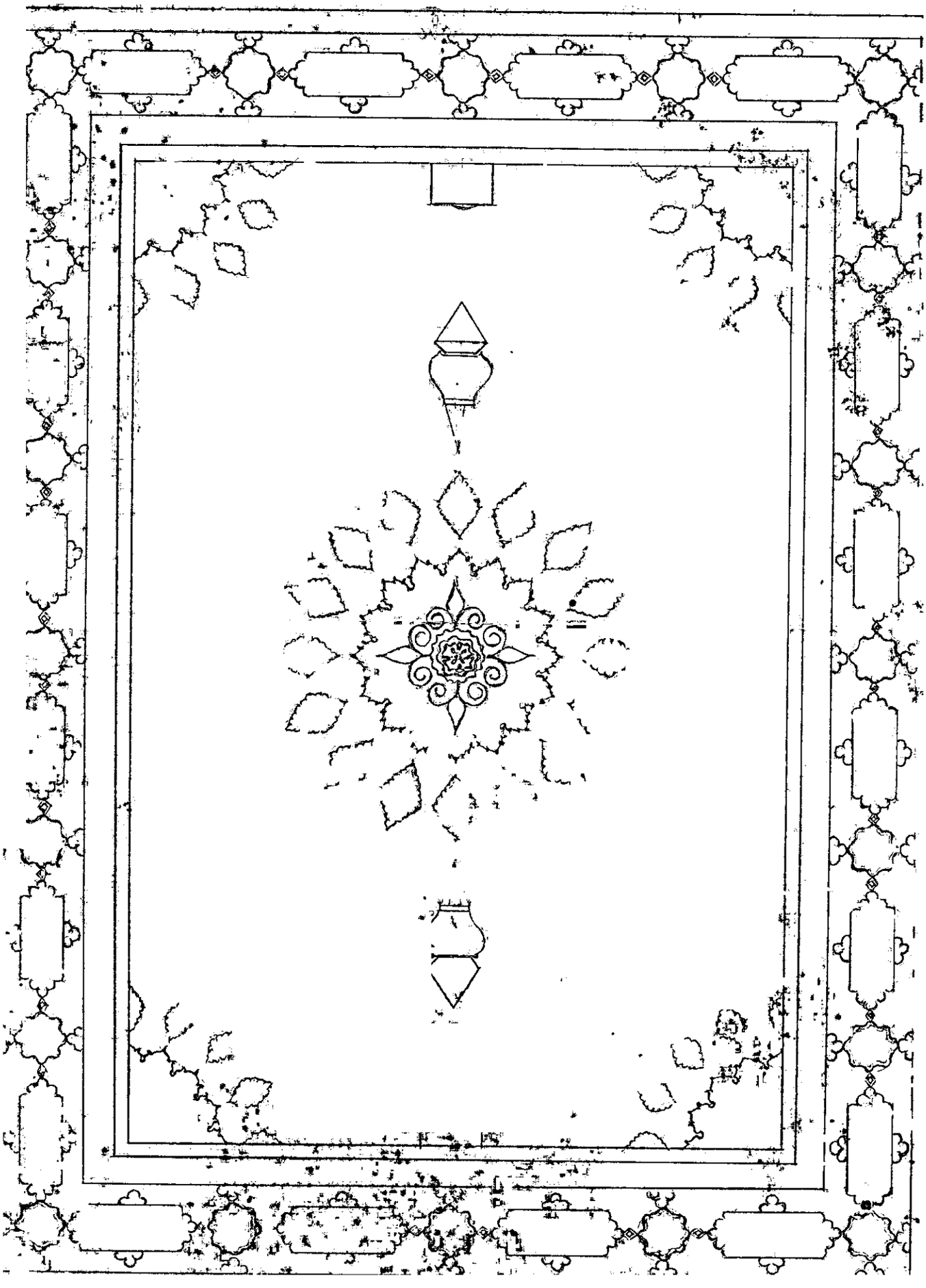
Size
नाप

pervisor
रानीदार

Date of Tana
ताना लगाने की तारीख

Date तारीख	Number of weavers तादाद बुनने वालों की	Number of other workers तादाद दूसरे काम करने वालों की	Task done daily in inches तादाद काम रोजाना इंचों में	Total length done up-to-date तादाद लम्बाई जो आज तक हुई		REMARKS
				Feet फीट	Inches इंचज	

Number of weavers तादाद बुनने वालों की	Number of other workers तादाद दूसरे काम करने वालों की	Task done daily in inches तादाद काम रोजाना इंचों में	Total length done up-to-date तादाद लम्बाई जो आज तक हुई	
			Feet फीट	Inches इंचेज



To 4968 § 21-2-28

The I. G. Of Prisons in Mysore.

29-26-18

Sir,

With reference to your U.O. No. 2 dated 1st February 1928 furnishing your opinion on the views of the Director of Industries and Commerce in Mysore on the report of Mr. Venkoba Rao, Deputy Jailor in regard to the pile carpet industry, I am directed to state that as proposed in the last para of you U.O. Note 20 maunds of Bikaneer wool with 15 maunds of yarn may be got from Bikaneer and a carpet of given dimensions may be manufactured. Similarly with the same quantity of Mysore wool and yarn a similar carpet of the same domensions and design may be manufactured and the prices of each carpet calculated according to the systems of valuation followed in Bikaneer and in the Central Jail, Bangalore may be compared. The result of the experiment may be reported to Government at an early date.

I have etc.,

eral Secretary to Government.

No. C. 941-30 Vaucore
20/3/29

OFFICE OF THE INSPECTOR-GENERAL OF PRISONS
IN MYSORE,

Dated Bangalore, 20th March 192 9

Pri 29-26-19

FROM

Dr. S. SUBBA RAO, B.A., M.B.C.M., L.R.C.P. (London) M.R.C.S., (Eng.) & D.P.H.
INSPECTOR-GENERAL OF PRISONS
IN MYSORE, BAGNALORE.

To

R. RANGA RAO., ESQR., B.A., B.L.,
General Secretary to the Government of H.H.
the Maharaja of Mysore, Bangalore.

RG 22/3/29

SIR,

In reply to your letter No. G. 11483/Pris. dated 14-3-29, I have the honour to forward herewith, for information, a copy of letter No. 408 dated 18th March 1929 received from the Superintendent, Central Jail, Bangalore in connection with the manufacture of carpets each of given dimensions both with Bikaneer and Mysore wool respectively.

note the above
RG 22/3/29.

I have the honour to be,
Sir,
Your most obedient servant,

S. Subbarao.
Offg. Inspector-General of Prisons.

Letter No. 408 dated 18-3-29 from the Superintendent, Central Jail, Bangalore, to the Inspector-General of Prisons in Mysore, Bangalore.

-@-@-@ @-@ @-@-@-@

With reference to your No. C. 941-28 dated 16th March 1929, I have the honour to state that the two carpets referred to therein are being manufactured and the length till now finished is noted in the margin.

(1) Carpet of Bikaneer Wool.....4'-4" finished (2) Carpet of Mysore Wool.....4 ft. Completed.

I hope both the carpets will be finished before the end of May next.

-@-@-@-@-@-@-@-@-

" C O P Y "

S. Subbarao

Offg. Inspector-General of Prisons.

No. C. 931-32
Genl

OFFICE OF THE INSPECTOR-GENERAL OF PRISONS
IN MYSORE,

Dated Bangalore, 31st May 1929

FROM

Dr. S. SUBBA RAO, B.A., M.B.C.M., L.R.C.P. (London) M.R.C.S., (Eng.) & L.M.P. 1785

INSPECTOR-GENERAL OF PRISONS
IN MYSORE, Bangalore.

GENERAL MISCELLANEOUS BR. 5 JUNE 1929

724

Pmi 29-8-29

The Offg. Chief Secretary to the Government
of H.H. the Maharaja of Mysore,
Bangalore.

CHIEF SECRETARY. 1 JUNE 1929

SIR,

In continuation of my letter No. C. 941-30 dated 20th March 1929 in connection with the manufacture of carpets each of given dimensions both with Bikaneer and Mysore Wool respectively, I have the honour to forward herewith, for favour of perusal, copy of letter No.894/F.4 dated 29th May 1929 received from the Superintendent, Bangalore Central Jail, explaining in detail the result of experiment carried on by him in the Manufacture of the carpets referred to. It is seen from the letter that the cost of the carpet manufactured from Bikaneer wool comes up to Rs. 382-0-11 or Rs. 31-13-6 per square yard, whereas the cost of the carpet manufactured from Mysore wool comes to Rs. 320-6-2 or Rs. 26-11-2 per Square yard. But in accordance with the system of valuation prevailing in the Bikaneer Jail, the cost of the two carpets will work out at Rs. 18 per Square yard and thus it will be a severe loss to Government if Bikaneer system of valuation is adopted in our Jails or if labour and supervision charges are not taken into consideration.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

S. Subba Rao

fg. Inspector-General of Prisons.

Letter No. 894/F. 4 dated 29th May 1929 from the Superintendent, Central Jail, Bangalore, to the Inspector-General of Prisons in Mysor Bangalore.

-@-@-@-@-@-@-@-@-@-@-

I have the honour to state that in pursuance of letter No.G.9689, Prisons.29-26-28 dated 21st February 1928 from the General Secretary to the Government of H.H. the Maharaja of Mysore, received with your Memo No. C. 880-2 dated 24th February 1928, 85 Lbs. of white wool and 160 Lbs. of woollen yarn were got from Bikaneer. Two Carpets of the same size (12 feet by 9 feet), same design and texture, one of Bikaneer wool and one of Mysore Wool were started on 14-1-29. On of the two was removed from the loom on 14-5-29 and the other on 16- The Carpet of Bikaneer wool weighs 59 Lbs. and that of Mysore Wool only 4 ozs. more, while the former has consumed 75 Lbs. of woollen yarn the latter has consumed 86 Lbs. of yarn. The following table shows how the cost of the carpets works out:-

1. Carpet of Bikaneer Wool.

Materials used.		Cost.
Tawny at 1/4/-	6 Lbs.....	Rs. 7-8-0
Patty at 1/8/-	5 Lbs.....	Rs. 7-8-0
No. 20 Blue Cotton yarn at 15 annas	4½ Lbs.	Rs. 4-3-6
White woollen yarn at 1-6-0 a Lb.	20 Lbs.	Rs.27-8-0
Coloured woollen yarn at 1-12-0 a Lb.	55 Lbs.....	Rs.96-4-0
Total	90½ Lbs.....	Rs.142-15-6
Labour charges		Rs.189- 4- 0
Total		Rs.332-3-6
Supervision charges at 15 per cent.		Rs. 49-13-5
Total		Rs.382-0-11

The carpet being 12 sq. yds. the rate works out at Rs. 31-13-5 per sq. yd.

The quantity of materials used.	90½ Lbs.
Deduct weight of the carpet.....	59 Lbs.
Wastage	31½ Lbs. or 42 per cent.

II Carpet of Mysore Wool.

Materials used.		Cost.
Tawny at 1/4/- --------	6 Lbs...	Rs7-8-0
Patty at 1/8/- --------	5 Lbs...	" 7-8-0
No. 20^{s} Blue cotton yarn at 0-15-0	4½ Lbs..	".4-3-6
White woollen yarn at 1/0/0 .	25 Lbs.	"25-0-0
Red woollen yarn at 1/5/0 per Lb.	18 Lbs.	"23-10-0
Woollen yarn of other colours at 1/4/0	43 Lbs..	"53-12-0
Total	101½ Lbs.	Rs.121-9-6
Labour charges.....		Rs. 157-0-0
Total		Rs.278-9-6
Supervision charges at 15 per cent		Rs. 41-12-8
Total		Rs.320-6- 2

The rate of the carpet works out therefore at Rs. 26-11-2 per Sq. Yd.

The quantity of materials used..... 101½ Lbs.
Deduct weight of the carpet.....59¼ Lbs.
Wastage .....42½ Lbs. or 50 %

It will be seen from the above that both the carpets weigh almost the same though the carpet of Mysore Wool has consumed more wool. And almost the whole of the excess quantity represents the wastage due to the inferiority of Mysore Wool.

The above method is the system of valuation adopted in this Jail and is in accordance with instructions contained in Rule 851 (3) of the Mysore Jail Manual. But the system of valuation prevailing in the Bikaneer Jail is reported to be quite different. The rate per Sq.Yd. is fixed at Rs. 1/8/0 per sticth and the price of a carpet thus depends upon the number of stitches per inch irrespective of materials used and labour employed. If this system is applied in the case of these two carpets, the rate would be Rs. 18/ per Sq.Yd. the number of stitches per inch being 12. In this connection I addressed the Superintendent Bikaneer Jail and requested him to intimate the procedure followed by him

him in fixing the value of carpets. He says in his reply No.469 dated 17th July 1928 that the rates of carpets are fixed according to prevalent market prices in the neighbourhood with due regard to the rates of raw materials etc. This fact I have already reported in this Office No. 836/F. 4 dated 4-10-28. I submit that if labour and other charges are not taken into consideration in fixing the prices, the concern would be a dead loss to Government.

-@@@-@-@-@-@-@@@-

" C O P Y "

S. SubbaRao

. Inspector-General of Prisons.

May 1929.

Section Prisons

File No. 29

Serial No. 21

No. G. 26

Diary No. of letter replied to.....

General and Revenue Secretariat

( )

the *192*

Date of issue 8.7.29

Signed by Mr. E.V.G. Iyer

To

The Inspector General

of Prisons

Madras

Sir,

I am directed to refer to the correspondence ending with your letter No. C 9381.32 dated the 31st May 1929 regarding the manufacture of Carpets each of seven Arasu and both with Bikaner and Mysore knots respectively. I am directed to state that Government would like to know as to what action is proposed to be taken after Reports of the visit to

List of enclosures.....

Copied by.....

Examined by.....

over

Bi Karai Jail. I am

whether there is a ready sale
of the Superior Carpets
manufactured in the Bc Jail
the price regarded as extreme
and whether some deduction should
be made from the Cost of
materials used on account of the
nature of the coarse wool which
is utilised.
Govt would further like to
be favoured with your views & opinion
about imparting Superior Rajputana
wool and manufacturing Carpets
into it in the Bc Jail.

I have
&c
for Chief Secy

OFFICE OF THE INSPECTOR-GENERAL OF PRISONS
IN MYSORE,

Dated Bangalore, 13th September 1929.

FROM

Dr. S. SUBBA RAO, B.A., M.B.C.M., L.R.C.P. (L_____, ___ .C.S., (Eng.) & D.P.H.
INSPECTOR-GENERAL OF PRISONS
IN MYSORE, BANGALORE.

GENERAL MISCELLANEOUS BRANCH
No. 1817
16 SEP 1929
Pris 29-26-2

To
SECRETARY
4 SEP. 1929
The Offg. Chief Secretary to the Government of
His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore,
Bangalore.

SIR,

With reference to your letter No.G.260/Pris-29-28-21 dated 8th July 1929, I have the honour to state that no fu[illegible]ation is necessary on the report of the visit of the Bikaneer Ja[illegible]pt that the hints contained therein as regards the methods of e-paring materials for dyeing (2) dyeing woollen yarn and (3) the method of weaving woollen carpets which have already been adopted in the Centra Jail may be ordered to be continued.

As regards the manufacture of superior carpets using fine Rajputana wool, I am to state that such carpets would not find a ready sale on account of their excessive price, though deduction is made for wastage etc. I am of opinion therefore that superior Rajputana wool may be imported only when there are orders for the manufacture of such carpets. But the manufacture of carpets from local wool which are comparatively cheap is to be continued as usual on the improved methods.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

S. Subba Rao

INSPECTOR-GENERAL OF PRISONS.

Appendix F G—1

SUBJECT.....

.....

.....

Section Prisons

File No. 29-26

Serial No. 23

No. G. 4762.

Diary No. of letter replied to.....917.....

General and Revenue Secretariat

( )

the *192*

Date of issue 1.10.29.

Signed by Mr. N. D. Rao.

To

The Inspector General of P
in Mysore

Sir,

With reference to the co
dence ending with your lette
C 941-40 dated the 13th Sept
1929 stating that no furth
action is necessary on the repo
of the Visit of the Public Bi
Jail except that certain hin
contained therein which ha
already been adopted in the
BC Jail may be ordered to
be cancelled and that Superi

over

Cajputana wool may be imported only when there are orders for the manufacture of such Carpets without the manufacture of Carpets from local wool which is comparatively cheaper may be continued as usual on the improved method. I am directed to state that Govt agree with you in your proposals.

I have &c

Sd/ [illegible]
for Chief Secy

2

27/5